

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIII., No. 8. Whole No. 322. }

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1896.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

## Contents

### Topics of the Day:

RECORD OF THE FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS . . . . .	225
LECKY AT THE BAR OF CRITICAL OPINION . . . . .	227
THE A. P. A. AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN . . . . .	228
MURDERERS AND THE COURTS . . . . .	229
POPULISTS AND FREE-SILVER COMBINATIONS . . . . .	230
A FEW OF THE STRANGE THINGS DONE BY THE ST. LOUIS CYCLONE . . . . .	231
POLITICAL BOSSES AS A NECESSARY EVIL . . . . .	232
THREATENED BOLT OF "HONEST-MONEY" DEMOCRATS . . . . .	232
TOPICS IN BRIEF . . . . .	233

### Letters and Art:

STEVENSON'S UNFINISHED ROMANCE . . . . .	234
SPURIOUS WORKS OF OLD MASTERS . . . . .	235
EARLY READING OF LITERARY MEN . . . . .	235
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN FICTION . . . . .	236
ZOLA'S REALISM NO REALISM . . . . .	237
CURIOUS BOOK-TITLES . . . . .	238
LATTER-DAY CRITICISM . . . . .	238
NOTES . . . . .	238

### Science:

GROWTH OF A NEW BRAIN . . . . .	239
GREEN LEAVES AS PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES . . . . .	239
X-RAY SHADOWGRAPHS OF GREAT CLEARNESS . . . . .	240
NEW FORMS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT . . . . .	240
AN IMPOSSIBLE JOURNEY . . . . .	241

NERVOUS STRAIN OF RAILWAY WORK . . . . .	242
SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION . . . . .	242
ARTIFICIAL TORNADO CLOUDS . . . . .	242
SCIENCE BREVITIES . . . . .	242

### The Religious World:

RELATION OF THE PREACHERS TO SOCIAL SUBJECTS . . . . .	243
DOINGS OF THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE . . . . .	244
A PEACEFUL GENERAL ASSEMBLY . . . . .	245
THE QUESTION OF BAPTIST SUCCESSION . . . . .	246
RELIGIOUS NOTES . . . . .	246

### From Foreign Lands:

ENGLAND AND THE GREAT NORTHERN SPECTER . . . . .	247
A BRUSH BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BERLIN . . . . .	248
ACTIVITY OF FRENCH ROYALISTS . . . . .	249
INSECURITY OF CAPITAL IN FRANCE . . . . .	249
FOREIGN NOTES . . . . .	249

### Miscellaneous:

REIGN OF THE BICYCLE . . . . .	250
WAR FLEETS—THEIR CONDITION . . . . .	250
GENERAL GRANT AS A COLONEL . . . . .	251
HISTORY OF THE FORK . . . . .	252
CRIMINALITY OF THE FRENCHWOMEN . . . . .	252
BUSINESS SITUATION . . . . .	253
CHESS . . . . .	253
CURRENT EVENTS . . . . .	255

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

## Better than Most Bicycles

The public is wise in values. It judges merit shrewdly. Bicycles of unknown worth will not sell at \$100—the Columbia price. We might just as well offer Hartford Bicycles at \$100, instead of \$70, \$85, \$50, and \$45. Yet the

# \$50 Hartford

is a better bicycle than many of the machines listing at \$100. One hundred dollars is the right price for the unequalled, unapproached COLUMBIA. Fifty dollars is less than the right price for pattern 3 or 4 Hartford. Our prices are the same to all. You know what you are buying.

Visit the nearest Columbia agent or send two 2-cent stamps for Catalogue.

POPE MFG. CO.

General Offices and Factories, Hartford, Conn.

JULY 4TH.

JULY 4TH.

S. S. CITY OF ROME.

45 Days. **Summer in Europe** \$250.00  
All at and  
Included. **Excursion Rates.** \$270.00

Supplementary Tour to Germany and Switzerland, \$70.00 and \$75.00.

Supplementary Tour to Italy, \$100.00 and \$110.00.

Apply for excellent berths to

H. GAZE & SONS, L't'd,

113 Broadway, New York.

ADIRONDACKS  
THE BERKELEY HOUSE  
Saranac Lake, N. Y.

New and first class in every  
respect.

William A. Denison, - - Proprietor.

A TRIUMPH  
OF PATIENT  
SKILL AND  
GENIUS.

Psyche! Beautiful Psyche!

"PSYCHE BY THE SEA."

An accurate, artistic, delicately beautiful reproduction in the original colors of the great Artist

Kray's exquisitely lovely conception of the world's sweetest dream of the Love and Beauty of the human soul as portrayed in his great Oil Painting "PSYCHE BY THE SEA." This is a most charming Picture. Size of picture 12 1/4 x 16 1/4 inches. Size of picture and mat ready for frame 20 x 24 inches. A beautiful adornment for homes of refined taste and elegance.

Send name and address for full description and price to

CONCORDIA ART PUBLISHING CO.,  
38 Park Row, New York City

See full-page advertisement in "Literary Digest" of February 15, 1906.

... TAKE A COMBINATION BOX OF THE ...

# LARKIN SOAPS

On Thirty Days' Trial.  
From Factory to Family.

... AND GET A

## "Chautauqua" Oil Cooking Stove Free.

It is wise economy to use good soap. We sell our soaps entirely on their merits, with our guarantee of purity. Thousands of families use them, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

The Chautauqua Oil Cooker has two eight-inch central draft burners, is constructed entirely of steel, japanned finish and polished brass, strong, light and durable, preferable to gas or gasoline stoves for ideal summer cooking. Guaranteed odorless. Height, 16 inches, top, 14 x 20. Weighs 22 pounds. Holds one gallon oil.

### OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP - - \$5.00

Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.

10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP - - .70

A perfect soap for flannels.

12 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER - 1.20

(Full lbs.) An unequalled laundry luxury.

1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP .60

Exquisite for ladies and children. A matchless beautifier.

1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP .30

1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP .25

1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP .25

1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP .30

Infallible Preventive of dandruff. Unequalled for washing ladies' hair.

1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP - - .30

1 BOTTLE, 1 oz., MODJESKA PERFUME .30

Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.

1 JAR, 2 oz., MODJESKA COLD CREAM .25

Soothing. Cures chapped skin.

1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER .25

Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.

1 PACKET SPANISH ROSE SACHET - - .20

1 STICK NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP - .10

THE CONTENTS, Bought at retail, Cost \$10.00

COOKER, WORTH AT RETAIL - - 10.00

All for \$10.00. (You get the Cooker Gratis.)



REMOVABLE OVEN,  
Size 12x14x13.  
An Excellent Baker.



Subscribers to this paper  
may use the goods 30  
days before bill is due.

Many people prefer to send cash with order,—it is not asked,—but if you remit in advance, you will receive in addition to all extras named a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Your money will be refunded without argument or comment if the Box or Cooker does not prove all expected. We guarantee the safe delivery of all goods.

After trial you—the consumer—pay only the usual retail value of the Soaps. All middlemen's profits accrue to you in a valuable premium. The manufacturer alone adds Value; every middleman adds Cost. The Larkin plan saves you half the cost—saves you half the regular retail prices. Thousands of readers of this paper know these facts.

Write your order like this TO-DAY, while you think of it, or cut this out and sign it:

"You may ship me, subject to thirty days' trial, One Combination Box of 'Sweet Home' Soap with extras, etc., and the Chautauqua Cooker, upon your own conditions, viz.:

"If after thirty days' trial I find all the soaps, etc., of unexcelled quality and the Cooker entirely satisfactory to me and as represented, I will remit you \$10.00; if not, I will notify you goods are subject to your order and you must remove them, making no charge for what I have used."

Name.....

Occupation..... Street No.....

P. O..... State.....

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating other Premiums sent on request.

Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTE.—We are glad to endorse the Larkin Co. of Buffalo. Personal trial of their soaps has been made by members of the Observer staff. Our readers may take advantage of their offers without hesitation. —New York Observer.

NOTE.—The combination offer of the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Co., although unusually generous, is genuine. From personal inspection of factory and experience with their soaps and premiums we know that they are all that is claimed for them and can heartily recommend them. —The Christian Work, New York.

### Sanford's Perfect Heel Protector

is the only device that prevents lopsided Boot-Heels. Guaranteed to add 50 per cent. to the wearing quality of any pair of shoes. Made of Silver Steel, chilled, very durable. Easily applied by any one. We mail a sample pair, with nails, for 10c., or a box containing six pairs of protectors, with nails, a steel chisel, tin gauge, and full instructions for applying, for 50 cts. Agents wanted. Address: Woodman Co., Box 2872, Boston, Mass.



### The Lawton Simplex Printer

makes 100 excellent copies of original writing or drawing. Requires no washing. \$8 to \$10. LAWTON & CO., 20 Vesey St., New York.

### DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.

Our INVISIBLE TUBE Curbans help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send for Free Book to F. Kloss Co., 658 N. 7th, New York. Office Trial Free.



# The Literary Digest

VOL. XIII., No. 8

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 322

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.  
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**PRICE.**—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

**RECEIPTS.**—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

**EXTENSION.**—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

**DISCONTINUANCES.**—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

**PRESENTATION COPIES.**—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### RECORD OF THE FIRST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned on Thursday, June 11. On important questions of legislation the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President have been for the most part politically at cross purposes, so that action has been confined to appropriations. Agreement having been reached regarding the appropriation bills adjournment was taken before the date of the first old-party national convention. The session is generally considered remarkable for its brevity, for the stand taken by the controlling silver element in the Senate, and for the number of foreign complications which occupied the attention of Congress.

**Meager Results of the Session.**—"The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress was distinguished for its brevity, for the small number of laws of public interest enacted by it, and for the bad record of the Senate in dealing with financial questions. While the enormous total of 9,500 bills was introduced in the House and 3,250 in the Senate, many more than were introduced during the whole of the last Congress, less than 250 bills and resolutions passed the body and received Executive approval. Aside from the Appropriation, the General Deficiency, and Sundry Civil and Naval bills the most important measures which have become laws are those providing for the commission to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana; for the suppression of prize-fighting in the Territories; allowing former United States officers who served in the Confederate army to hold appointments in the Federal army and navy; making a year's residence in a Territory a prerequisite for securing a divorce; opening forest reservations in Colorado for the location of mining claims; regulating proof of death in pension cases; making it unlawful to shoot or throw missiles into a railway train; repealing that clause of the Tariff act which allows a rebate on alcohol used in the arts; fixing penalties for the failure to use automatic brakes on railroad trains. Numerous pension and bridge bills were passed, and many rights of way to railroad companies were granted."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**The House Entitled to Praise.**—"The session just ended has

done less for the national honor and welfare than it ought to have done, but it would not be accurate to say that there is great disappointment over the result. The probability of a Democratic-Populist combination in the Senate, capable of thwarting a House which represented the public will, was foreseen, and probably quite as much has been accomplished as sensible citizens expected. Moreover, there is great satisfaction in turning from the spectacle of a 'deliberative branch' so controlled to the popular body, with its remarkable record of earnest, faithful, and intelligent work. A responsible majority so large that it might reasonably have been expected to prove unwieldy, and which was in fact discredited in advance on that account by survivors of the Democratic wreck, has shown itself not only desirous but capable of doing its duty. It would be obviously dishonest to hold the House accountable for what has been left undone or done unwisely, but it would also be unjust not to bestow upon it that tribute of praise which it has fairly won in spite of strong temptations to be careless and slothful.

"Guided by the firm hand of Speaker Reed, whose receipt of a unanimous vote of thanks yesterday suggests how much history he has helped to make since he was proclaimed a Czar and devoted to destruction by the Democracy, the Republican majority has done whatever it was permitted to do to promote the credit and prosperity of the nation, and has uniformly exemplified the spirit in which the people wish to be served. The party from which it received its instructions has good reason to be satisfied with its conduct, and to anticipate a popular verdict of confidence and approbation."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

**What the Republican House Might Have Done.**—"It was not revenue the Dingley bill was intended to procure, but the credit of protection, by forcing President Cleveland into the awkward position, when the Government was or might be in need of money, of vetoing a measure which, it was alleged—tho this on possibly insufficient grounds—would make good the deficiencies in the Treasury income. This scheme failed of its purpose by the intervention of the Republican silver Senators, and even as a matter of political diplomacy the device hurt vastly more than it helped the Republican Party. It would, however, have been an easy matter when it was discovered that the Dingley bill could not pass to have framed a distinctly revenue measure, which, as it would have commanded the support of the Democrats in the Senate, could have become a law, and would, in all probability, have been approved by the President. This action the Republican majority in the House has not taken. The fact that we have a deficiency in the revenue at the present time is with the knowledge and consent of that majority, which has had it in its power to remedy the defect by temperate and considerate legislation."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

**A Nondescript Senate.**—"In the Senate it has never been decided what party was in a majority. The Democrats denied that they were responsible for the body, for they were not even able to retain the Senate patronage. The Republicans made arguments designed to prove that altho they could control the patronage they were not accountable for legislation. The Populists held the balance of power and had no trouble in swinging it for silver, as most of the Democrats and several of the Republicans were just as frantic for silver as they were. This illustrious body has refused to allow the customs to be increased or an additional tax to be levied on beer; it has refused to allow bonds to be sold either to maintain the gold reserve or to meet a deficit in the revenues; it has voted for free coinage and to withdraw the already existing right of the Secretary to borrow money. At the same time it has been ready to join in almost any raid on the Treasury. Its only economical impulse was in the item of battle-ships; having done all it could to precipitate war with England and Spain it decided that the navy was the proper place for its economy."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*





"Take the record of the session as a whole, and it may well stimulate a longing for the return of the policy of electing more scholars and statesmen and fewer heelers and jobbers to the halls of Congress."—*The Press (Dem.)*, Troy, N. Y.

"The Fifty-fourth Congress has been made conspicuous by the necessity laid upon it to consider a number of important international questions. Venezuela, Turkey, and Cuba have each called forth resolutions of one kind and another, and no part of the entire Congressional period has been free from exciting discussion upon topics relating to our country's foreign policy. From the resolution authorizing the appointment of the special commission to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary to the last joint resolution introduced by Senator Morgan regarding Cuban belligerency, one House or the other has been constantly in the throes of jingo debate."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

"Never has a Congress failed so wretchedly to adapt its proceedings, its behavior, and its legislation to the country's wants. The nation needed rest; its legislators gave it disturbance, tumult, and alarm. It needed economy; they reveled in extravagance. It required above all things the maintenance and defense of its currency standard; its Senate has persistently striven to overthrow that standard and to compel a repudiation of the Treasury's obligations. The session has had one good quality—it was comparatively short."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

"The majority has passed its time in maneuvering for position, and the minority has been too weak to maneuver at all. Such sessions are common in Presidential years. Our history bears witness to that. Everybody is talking for the campaign, and the belief is general that legislation that carries with it money to spend is popular. The present session could not rise above its environment if it wanted to, and we doubt if it wanted to."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

"Progress was made toward building up a creditable navy. The apprehension of foreign war had herein a good effect. On the whole the session made as good and satisfactory a record as could have been reasonably expected, all things considered."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"No; Congress can not be unconditionally applauded, but the curses apply to the unholy alliance of Democrats and Populists. The people understand that."—*The North American (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

**Congressional Appropriations.**—The customary statements regarding appropriations have been given to the press by the party leaders on the Appropriations Committee of the House. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) says in part:

"The Republican party has not power except in the House of Representatives. The Senate is worse than Democratic and Mr. Cleveland is President. To the best of our ability, from the practical standpoint, we proposed revenue measures that in these trying times would save us from borrowing money, and the House has performed its duty. But not having the power in the Senate, the bill slept the sleep of death there. Nothing was left us but to make the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, taking care that we only appropriated the money absolutely necessary to supply the needs of the Government and in no instance entering upon new fields of appropriation save where their importance was so manifest that a sound public sentiment would justify even the borrowing of money to carry them on.

"Therefore, we have authorized expenditures for the fortification of our seacoasts, in order to give our people assurance of permanent safety, in a greater sum than the aggregate of all appropriations for the like purpose made from 1888 to 1896; and we believe that the country will justify us in that expenditure. A liberal naval bill has been enacted."

Discussing the appropriations made at this session he says:

"The appropriations for the session just closing amount to \$515,759,820.49. This includes \$119,054,160 under permanent laws, of which amount \$50,000,000 is for sinking fund and \$30,500,000 for interest on the public debt, or \$3,355,614 more than was included at the last session of Congress in the statements of appropriations, and is on account of the increase of \$162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country by the present administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking-fund charge on account of the later bond issue of \$100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to \$4,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropriations, as stated and submitted to Congress in the last regular estimates.

"The increase in the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the country under the present Administration, by the loans negotiated in February and November, 1894; February, 1895; and February, 1896, amounts to \$262,315,400, which entails an annual interest charge of \$11,492,616, and to meet the sinking-fund obligations, the further sum of \$2,623,154."

After considering appropriation bills in detail Mr. Cannon continues:

"As against this record of reformatory legislation, inaugurated by the House, it has been developed that the present administration of the

Treasury Department, under the discretion vested in it by law, has increased, since July 1, 1895, the number of employees in the customs service by 331, and raised the compensation of 281 others, at a total cost for nine months for both of \$200,385.02; that it has expended, or incurred, expenditures amounting to \$7,377,440 for the present year in collecting the revenue from customs estimated at \$165,000,000; whereas, for the last whole fiscal year 1892, under President Harrison's administration, there was collected under the McKinley Tariff act \$177,452,000 of customs revenue at a total cost of only \$6,607,517, or \$12,000,000 more of revenue and \$770,000 less of expense in collecting it.

"The excess of expenditures, \$112,608,483.76, over revenues for the first two years of Mr. Cleveland's present administration, together with the excess of expenses over receipts of \$26,504,984.04 for the first eleven months of the present fiscal year 1896, has been met out of moneys derived from the sale of bonds.

"When Mr. Harrison retired from the White House on March 4, 1895 there was a net cash balance in the Treasury of \$124,128,087.88.

"On the first day of June of this year, but for moneys derived from the sale of bonds, there existed an actual deficiency in the Treasury of \$26,261,062.28."

For the Democratic minority, Mr. Sayers of Texas points out that "the appropriations made this session, as estimated, amount to \$515,759,820, exceeding by \$23,529,135 the appropriations made during the first session of the Fifty-third Congress and being \$18,751,229 in excess of the appropriations made at the last session of that Congress." He sums up the action of the Senate on appropriations as follows:

"The Senate, organized at the beginning of this session by a combination of Republican and Populist votes, placing the control of the committees of that body in the hands of the Republicans, by the amendments to the general appropriation bills as they passed the House, proposed to increase the sum total of appropriations by \$22,920,442. By conferences between the two Houses this aggregate increase was reduced to \$12,283,818. So it will be seen that, if the Senate had been allowed its way in increasing appropriation bill, the sum-total of appropriations at this session would have been raised \$10,636,624 above the aggregate as it now appears.

"If the present Congress had rigidly refused authority for additional contracts, and had appropriated only to meet the immediate or fiscal year requirements under existing ones, the next Congress and administration would have been in a position to largely reduce appropriations and expenditures, and the administration of the Government could easily have returned to an economical method of governmental expenditures. This, however, has not been done, and the majority in Congress must be held responsible for this grave dereliction in public duty."

A statement of appropriations made by the past three Congresses and the present session follows:

Fifty-first Congress, both sessions .....	\$1,035,680,109
Fifty-second Congress, both sessions .....	1,027,104,547
Fifty-third Congress, three sessions .....	989,239,205
Fifty-fourth Congress, first session .....	515,759,820

## LECKY AT THE BAR OF CRITICAL OPINION.

SO important a work as Mr. Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty" was certain to provoke animated and interesting discussion in critical circles. Mr. Lecky is a historian of authority and influence, and his unfavorable verdict upon democracy or universal suffrage and majority rule has prompted the exponents of popular government to attempt a refutation of the charges brought against it. Of all the reviews that have appeared, the most important and the strongest is doubtless that contributed by John Morley, the distinguished Liberal leader and political philosopher, to the *Nineteenth Century*.

Mr. Morley thinks that Mr. Lecky has not done justice either to himself or to his subject. He condemns Mr. Lecky's literary method as bad and his temper as far worse. The book, he says, is not a serious philosophical contribution to a great question; it is neither impartial nor accurate. Prejudice, readiness to impute base intentions to opponents, and querulous pessimism are painfully frequent and conspicuous in the historian's review of recent political occurrences. With regard to the effect of suffrage Mr. Morley says:

"While he thinks that the more Englishmen are admitted to political power, the worse that power will be exercised; yet at the same time, strange to say, he is persuaded both that the national character is good, and that it is every day growing better. Conspicuous improvement, he allows, has taken place in the decorum and humanity of the bulk of the poor; in the character of their tastes and pleasures in their enlarged circle of interests; in the

spirit of providence, and so forth. 'The skilled artisans in our great towns within the memory of living men have become not only the most energetic, but also one of the most intelligent and orderly element of English life.' Just so; and this is the very element that was admitted to direct political power by the Reform Act of 1867, of which Mr. Lecky thinks so exceedingly ill. What are we to make of his reiterated assurances that since 1867 the governing power has descended to classes less intelligent, less scrupulous, and more easily deceived? If the 'bulk of the poor' are conspicuously improving, and if democracy has placed the decisive or prerogative vote—for this is what it has done—in the hands of one of the most intelligent and orderly elements in our national life, then how comes it that, in face of all these admissions, Mr. Lecky insists, first, that the ignorance of the electorate is increasing; second, that the electorate is made all the more gullible, bribable, foolish, and incompetent, since the inclusion of these elements; third, that their inclusion is a degradation of the suffrage; and fourth, that their inclusion was not due to any spontaneous desire or demand of the intelligent elements themselves—who, we suppose, wished nothing else than that their betters should make laws for them—but to the factious competition of rival leaders and the vulgarest and most incompetent demagogues? Was there ever such a tissue of incoherence and inconsequence?"

On Mr. Lecky's attitude toward the labor movement, Mr. Morley says:

"The author draws a picture of a kind of men loitering listlessly around the doors of every ginshop—men who through drunkenness, or idleness, or dishonesty, have failed in the race of life. They are, he says, one of the chief difficulties and dangers of all labor questions. With a low suffrage, they become an important element in many constituencies. Their instinct will be to use the power which is given them for predatory and anarchic purposes. But the broken loafer is no novelty in our social system, and any electioneering agent of either party will tell Mr. Lecky that this class, in nine cases out of ten, is the ardent supporter of Church and Queen, and, so far from being predatory, holds the very strongest views as to the righteousness of publican's compensation, for instance. To count these poor losers as a chief difficulty in labor questions, or as aspiring 'to break up society,' is ludicrous."

Mr. Morley admits that democracy has its dangers and weaknesses, but he does not find any philosophical discussion of them in Mr. Lecky's work. He says that the indictment of democracy is really an indictment against the great and universal movement in the whole field of social, moral, and even spiritual life—a movement springing from the very nature of things and having historic origins.

*The Saturday Review*, agreeing in the main with Mr. Lecky's principal objections to democracy, nevertheless finds his picture too gloomy and dark. It says:

"We wish that Mr. Lecky had occasionally practised the art of perspective. He is so conscientious that he treats truisms with as much respect as forgotten or recondite truths; and very recent and universally admitted facts are proved with all the precisions of Nisi Prius. We all know, for instance, that American democracy is corrupt, and that the Americans do not mind it, and that French democracy is corrupt, and that the French do mind it. No man sufficiently well educated to read Mr. Lecky's book would dream of debiting the American nation with the pranks of American politicians. Have we not read Mr. Bryce's book on American politics? Yet all these hackneyed accusations against the politicians of France and the United States are set forth with an elaboration as cautious and not so amusing as Gibbon's attack upon the early Christians. On the other hand, we can not agree with all Mr. Lecky's charges against the men and institutions of to-day. Some of them, we think, are not warranted by the facts; others have obviously been formulated in the closet upon the second-hand evidence of newspapers, and will probably be withdrawn or modified after actual contact with the realities of politics."

*The Spectator* (London) also thinks that the book is not as judicial in tone as one had the right to expect, and that the historian gives too great relative prominence to the case for the prosecution, and generalizes from scant data. It says:

"There is no reason in the nature of things why the abuses which have attached themselves to the working of democracy in America and France should not be purged away by the influence of an enlightened and energetic public opinion. In both countries, indeed, there have been by no means unimportant manifestations of such an uprising in regard to administrative corruption, and the action to which Mr. Lecky makes prominent reference as having been taken by the inhabitants of several of the States of the American Union, through conventions summoned for the purpose, to place constitutional restrictions on the mischievous activity of the local legislatures and officials, affords, in our judgment, very striking evidence of what may be called the self-righting power of democracies."

The *New York Nation* concurs in Mr. Lecky's view as to the tendency of universal suffrage to ruin legislative bodies and enthroned political machines. But it points out that universal suffrage has certainly not caused any deterioration of society or the individual, and that cure for such evils as exist can not be found in any return to class rule or privilege. We quote:

"If it is to be assumed that the present condition of the most advanced societies of the world is to be attributed, as a whole, to the spread of democratic ideas, we must, to judge fairly of the effect, go back at least to the condition in which the world was while privilege still ruled it. We have also an example of that world still left, existing on an enormous scale, in the Russian Empire. If we go back a hundred and fifty years, it existed all over the world. The Old World was not governed democratically, but by the very classes which in theory should always produce fitness, ability, and zeal in government—the educated, the holders of property, long-established families. These classes had the power, and, what is more, had enjoyed it for ages, and were supported in its enjoyment by churches which had a hold upon conduct such as no religious bodies now have. Had they provided even decent government for mankind, democracy might never have established its claim to a hearing. As it was, they produced for justice widespread tyranny and corruption, for peace constant war, for liberty and happiness endless misery among large classes of those dependent on them. The equality of the man was no doubt a dream, but it awakened the world, and, bringing democracy with it, set on foot those stupendous changes which have made the world of to-day, if not a paradise, at least a place where we are free to make of our lives what our faculties permit."

"We have not a word to say against the truth of the picture of the evils of the state of society in which we live, but inasmuch as the old system produced a condition of things to relieve the world from which democracy had to be invoked, and inasmuch as democracy appears to be established as firmly on its throne as autocracy or the privilege of the educated minority ever was, we are thankful to believe that even the baleful and poisonous influence of ignorant and irresponsible suffrage is counteracted by other forces powerful enough to triumph in the end, and to justify those who still refuse to believe that man's inevitable alternate is either anarchy or privilege resting on force."

#### THE A. P. A. AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

"SHOULD the old parties refuse publicly to recognize and endorse the essential principles of the order, an independent Presidential candidate is not only a possibility but an absolute certainty, even tho such a course should lead to the defeat of the dominant political party and the organization itself." Thus declares President W. J. H. Traynor of the American Protective Association, in concluding an article on "The Policy and Power of the A. P. A." (*North American Review*, June). He says in the same connection:

"The American Protective Association is the strongest and purest political force that the Western world ever knew. It grew from the parent stem of pure motives and patriotism. I have taken pains to point out its weaknesses and have dwelt but briefly upon its many merits. It is intensely human and, therefore, very imperfect, yet imperfect as it is there is nothing like it in the world. It holds the political balance of power in the United States, with its membership of nearly 2,500,000 persons, who in-



fluence at least 4,000,000 votes. Finally it should not be forgotten that ninety-five per cent. of the members of the order are Americans first, A. P. A.'s next, and elements of party last of all."

Regarding recent reports concerning alleged antagonism of the order to prominent Republican candidates Mr. Traynor says:

"Bradley and Linton are the only candidates who are to be considered as entirely unobjectionable to the order, but the utmost that the National Advisory or any other board or officer has the power to do is to advise, and even this advisory power is subject to the approval of the Supreme Council in session. The A. P. A. is a government of the people pure and simple, a government wherein the officers and boards are the mere servants and executors of the mandates of their electors, and the agents of political aspirants and party rings will save themselves countless money and much time who early realize the fact that no one member of the organization can deliver to any candidate more than one vote—his own—no matter whether he be private or officer, the chief of a board, or the Supreme President himself."

Mr. Traynor thinks that mistakes made by the order have awakened the members to the dangers of compromise with old-party men on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. "It should have been the unfaltering policy of all the political heads and boards of the association," he writes, "to maintain the position of indorsing no political candidate who was unprepared to pledge himself openly to the principles of the order, and, as an alternative, to place an independent candidate in the field, even in the face of inevitable defeat—defeat under such conditions being infinitely preferable to a victory so questionable, and involving such serious consequences to the order as in many cases it has." The "serious consequences" are detailed in part as follows:

"The opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress demonstrated the power of the organization in the political field as no event had previously done. Nearly one hundred members of the House of Representatives were elected to office, pledged to support the platform of the order, either as a whole or in part, while several members of the Senate were elected under similar conditions. It would be as unfair as it is untrue to assert that the great majority of these were honestly the friends of the American Protective Association or imbued with the principles of the organization. On the contrary, I am bound to admit, even altho their subsequent conduct had not plainly revealed the fact, that many accepted A. P. A. principles as a means to the end of obtaining A. P. A. votes, and lost no time in repudiating the principles when their political interests suggested the repudiation. I am bound also to admit that, excepting a score or so of the members of the order, who now occupy seats in Congress, the representatives of that organization in that body are among the weakest and least reliable members of the order. While I do not impugn the personal honor of these, their political good faith is certainly open to question, nor could any other result be expected when the governing conditions are examined. In no instance was a representative elected as an A. P. A. He was placed in office as a member of one or other of the existent political parties. Hence, he primarily was a member of the political party with which he was affiliated, and only secondarily a member of the organization, whose platform was considered injudicious even if not politically pernicious by all parties who were compelled to cater, more or less, to the 'Catholic vote.' Thus he stood in the position of a man with two masters, the one promising material, the other moral, rewards, the one threatening material, the other moral, punishments. While it is eminently to the credit of those who have maintained their obligations to the order entire, it must be confessed that the laxity of some of the political committees of the order, and the strong spirit of partyism which has prevailed in some sections, are to blame that all our representatives in the national legislature are not primarily and entirely members of our order both nominally and practically."

The New York *Sun* last week was apprised of the organization of a new Roman Catholic order in New York, whose primary object is to meet and combat the A. P. A. organization. It is called the American Order of United Catholics, and delegates from subordinate councils are to convene in September to perfect

a national organization. We quote from an editorial in *The Sun*, June 10:

"The organization of an association of Roman Catholics for self-protection against the proscriptive A. P. A. is a natural and inevitable consequence of the mischievous activity of that reviver of Know-Nothingism. It is deplorable that either should exist; but it was impossible that there should be the one without the formation of the other to counteract and offset it. The introduction of the issue of religion into politics is always full of danger; but perhaps the establishment of the new society will have the desirable result of arousing the people to an understanding of the pernicious character of the original movement, and thus removed the reason for the existence of the consequent Roman Catholic order. They may neutralize each other."

"The purpose of the new order, so far as concerns candidates for office, is explained by one of the officers to be to 'require of each public officer a pledge to carry out his oath to support the Constitution, which guarantees religious freedom and equality.' That ought to be an unnecessary requirement. It is a surplusage, which implies that the officer is capable of violating his oath; but the explanation made by the Roman Catholic society that the A. P. A. is industrious in seeking to obtain the adhesion of political candidates to its policy and principles of proscription affords an excuse for such a policy. If the one side obtains the ear of the candidate, he ought to pay attention to the other when it comes demanding only that he should obey his oath in the letter and the spirit. 'The A. P. A.,' according to the illustration of this Roman Catholic, 'goes to Major McKinley, for instance, and asks him to support it in its persecution of Roman Catholics;' and 'all we shall ask him is whether or not he has given assurances to the A. P. A. that he will support its policy.' That, assuredly, is a fair question, and Mr. McKinley ought in reason to give it a square answer. Every candidate for office ought to be willing and anxious to announce that he is free from obligations or sympathies which would prevent him from rendering full obedience to an official oath."

"Consequently, let us hope, this organized opposition to the A. P. A. will tend to deter all candidates for office and all parties and politician from any course which looks like toleration of that un-American movement, so mischievous and so dangerous in its purposes. The new order should carefully avoid every inclination among its membership to go further in a political direction. So far, it will stand upon sound ground, but beyond there is peril."

### MURDERERS AND THE COURTS.

TO check the alarming increase of homicides in this country, Judge I. C. Parker, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, who has presided over more than one hundred murder trials, advocates the establishment of appellate criminal courts. Prompt review by such tribunals for the purpose of determining guilt or innocence, instead of discovering technical grounds for the reversal of cases, would be, he thinks, the best remedy applicable.

Of the increase of crime Judge Parker says (*North American Review*, June):

"When we go to facts, we find that during the last six years there have been 43,902 homicides in the United States, an average of 7,317 per year. In the same time there have been 723 legal executions and 1,118 lynchings. These startling figures show that crime is rapidly increasing instead of diminishing. In the last year 10,500 persons were killed, or at the rate of 875 per month, whereas in 1890 there were only 4,290, or less than half as many as in 1895. This bloody record shows a fearful increase of the crime which destroys human life. We are all alike anxious for a remedy, but before we can obtain one we must know the cause. We can easily recognize that the greatest evil of any civilized age is confronting us, not only in the shape of crimes committed by individuals, but also of crimes committed by masses of men who are endeavoring by bloody and improper means to seek a remedy—I mean those who band themselves together as mobs to seek protection which they fail to obtain under the forms of law."

If it may be said that we have the most magnificent system of law defining crime, what are the causes of this fearful condition?

Judge Parker quotes Judge Anthony of Illinois and David Dudley Field in support of his own statement:

"The truth about it is, for some reason or another, and the reason to my mind is manifest, the administration of the law affecting the civil rights of the citizen, his property rights growing out of controversies between man and man upon contracts, has come to be regarded as of much more importance than the enforcement of the law which protects the life of the citizen. All can notice that. The criminal law and its administration has rather fallen into disgrace. That is especially true of the large cities of the country. All must agree it is more important to protect a man's life than it is his property. If the man's life is destroyed, if the assassin fires into his house and takes away his life, is that not a greater deprivation than to deprive him of his horse or his cow, or even of all the other property which he possesses? Now, why is this the case? It is largely because of the corrupt methods resorted to to defeat the law's administration, and because courts, of justice look to the shadow in the shape of technicalities rather than to the substance in the shape of crime."

The supremacy of law, the writer believes, can be obtained where a full, fair, impartial, and rapid vindication of the law can be had by honest people through the courts. The existing condition is attributed in part to morbid sentimentality, corrupt verdicts, and negligence in trial courts, but above all to the character of the appellate courts which can know nothing of the real trial as it did occur, yet are not deterred from granting new trials and practically cooperating with unscrupulous attorneys for the escape of men guilty of the most wicked murders. Judge Parker continues:

"If we are to seek protection under the law against crime we must fully indorse the sentiment expressed by Mr. Justice Brewer, made recently in a speech by him before the American Bar Association, where he said:

"I say it with reluctance, but the truth is, you may trust the jury to do justice to the accused with more safety than you can the appellate court to secure protection to the public by the speedy punishment of a criminal."

"The action of appellate courts upon cases where crimes have been committed is, in my judgment, of all others the most fruitful cause of the increase of crime. It is not so much the severity of punishment as it is its certainty which is effective. Let capture be sure and punishment certain, and crime is in a measure destroyed."

The proposed remedy is stated as follows:

"To destroy the greatest of all promoters of crime, I would remodel the appellate court system. I would organize in the States and in the nation courts of criminal appeals, made up of judges learned in the criminal law, and governed by a desire for its speedy and vigorous enforcement. I would have sent to these courts a full record of the trial, and they should be compelled to pass upon the case as soon as possible, according to its merits, and ascertain the guilt or innocence of the accused from the truth and the law of the case manifest on the record. I would brush aside all technicalities that did not affect the guilt or innocence of the accused. I would not permit them to act on a partial record, or on any technical pleas concocted by cunning minds. I would provide by law against the reversal of cases unless upon their merits innocence was manifest. The guilt or innocence of the party should be the guide. I would require prompt action on the part of these courts. By the establishment of courts of this kind public confidence, in a great measure lost at the present time, would be restored, and the people would again be taught to depend upon legal protection against crime, and in this way a vigorous support to the courts and juries would be given by the masses of the people looking toward the laws' vindication."

Judge Parker's suggestion meets with considerable favor in influential journals of the country. The *Philadelphia Press* adds to its commendation these words:

"Another fact that is noticeable is the great number of double, treble, and quadruple murders that are occurring. The death of one person does not now seem to satisfy a fiend's passion for blood, and he gluts his fury on two or more victims. And yet

while this carnival of murder is under way the courts sit by serenely as if they are in no respect responsible for it. One case will illustrate. Theodore Durrant was arrested April 14, 1895, for two murders committed in a church in San Francisco. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung six months ago. But his case was appealed, and consequently stays were granted, and it will probably drag its slow length along for months if not a year yet. Meanwhile the murderer sits serenely in his cell confident that delays and technicalities will finally save his neck from the halter.

"It is such cases which encourage murderers and make them believe that, however horrible their crimes are, some way will be found to save them from the just penalty. The courts should carefully consider how far they are responsible for this situation and what remedy they can apply. And an active, healthful public opinion should sustain them in any effective steps they may take."

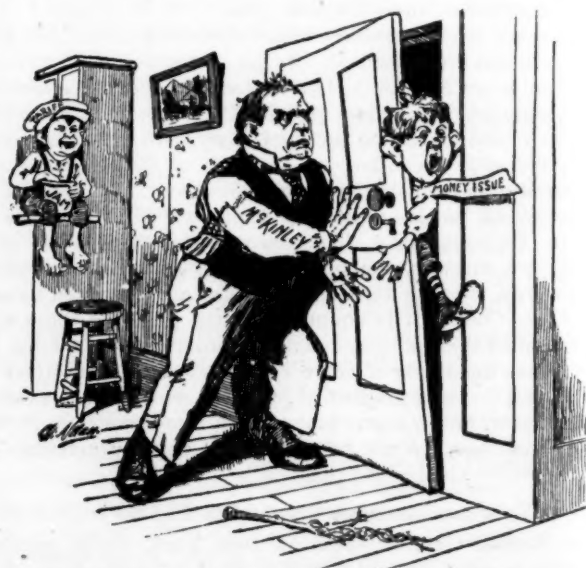
### POPULISTS AND FREE-SILVER COMBINATIONS.

COMPARATIVELY meager reports of Populist State conventions appear in the daily press, but the actions of the People's Party forces prior to their national convention in St. Louis, July 22, have more than ordinary interest this Presidential year. Unexpected gains in Oregon, altho apparently insufficient to elect either Congressman, have greatly encouraged the Populist papers to predict a tremendous vote for the party candidates this fall. The Populist candidates in Oregon, moreover, ran on the Omaha platform and did not confine themselves to the free-silver issue.

On June 4 the Populists of Maine held the largest State convention since the Greenback days, 435 delegates being present. The Omaha platform was reaffirmed and recommended for adoption at St. Louis. Government ownership of railroad, telegraph, and telephone systems, the prohibition of trusts, taxation of land held for speculative purposes to its full rental value, and the initiative and referendum were favored by the platform. A resolution favoring State control of the liquor traffic, with the elimination of profit, was also adopted. Free silver, prohibition of bond issues, and the issue of greenbacks until the circulation shall reach \$50 per capita were included in the financial plank. The Maine Populists are thus distinctly against a single-issue campaign.

The question of a union of all free-silver forces is uppermost in reports of People's Party movements. The majority of the party's papers appear to oppose any union which ignores the "isms" of the party.

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, writes to *The Non-*



BOY IN THE CLOSET: "I'LL BE BLOWED IF I STAY IN HERE!"  
—Cincinnati Post.



*Conformist* favoring Teller (Rep.) as a silver leader, asserting positively that he will bolt the Republican convention and be nominated for President by the bolters. If the free-silver Democratic convention at Chicago should indorse his candidacy, Senator Butler favors supporting him, because such action would openly place Teller above party.

Senator Pepper, of Kansas, in an interview with the *New York Times*, favors a ticket composed of Teller of Colorado and Daniel of Virginia. He declares, however, that the Populists will not form a combination with free-silver Democrats at the sacrifice of their distinctive political principles, and if the Democrats should be unwilling to concede governmental control of railways, for instance, Senator Pepper favors an independent ticket, as usual. Furthermore, Mr. Pepper does not look for a victory this year if a combination should be made. *The Times* interviewer quotes him on this point:

"The trouble is that so many of our States have small electoral votes. It takes the votes of half a dozen of these States to offset the votes of great States like New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. I think such a combination, however, would give us Missouri. Kansas we should certainly get, and also Nebraska. I should also feel sure of Minnesota. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois I should regard as doubtful, altho the silver men think they could be carried by a union with the Populists. That may be possible, but I hardly expect it. Of course the great Eastern States such as were formerly regarded as doubtful would not be doubtful in the face of our opposition, but would undoubtedly cast their votes for the Republican candidate."

We quote several prominent Populist papers on the question of coalition of silver forces:

**Disloyal Leaders.**—"Sound Money has treated Messrs. Weaver

and Taubeneck from a very different standpoint than a belief that they are to be classified in the category of traitors. But from the persistent efforts which these leaders have put forth to minimize the importance of other than the silver issue in the Populist propaganda and the well-known opposition of Mr. Taubeneck to the Government ownership clause in the Omaha platform, ample justification for questioning his fealty to the best interest of the movement is found. . . . The position held by a few leaders, Weaver, McDowell, and Taubeneck, that it is necessary to hide the radicalism of this movement under a bushel, to court the friendship and favor of railroad magnates, and the dissatisfied, disappointed seekers for office in the old parties, is not in harmony with our understanding or interpretation of the needs of the hour."—*Coxey's Sound Money, Massillon, Ohio.*

**Free Silver a Goldbug Scheme.**—"The Bimetallists, the Fusionists, the National Prohibitionists, the Populists, and the Democrats so far as heard from, all favor free silver. So do the Republicans of the silver States. So do Rothschilds and Barney Barnato. Only the avowed goldbug pretends to oppose it, and that for the sake of making the thing go. When a free-coinage law shall have been passed and silver bullion goes to par at a bound, it will be found that the silver bullion and silver-mines of the country were in the possession of goldbug speculators who realized immense profits on the rise in price."—*The Sentinel, Chicago.*

**The Program in Doubt.**—"We insist that our leaders shall talk plainly and let us know what they are driving at—what the program is. Surely it is not against the law or party treason to ask this much. And it is far better for all hands to understand what is contemplated a few weeks in advance, so that we can get our bearings and proceed intelligently, than to wait until the last minute and have it sprung on us in our convention."—*American Non-Conformist, Indianapolis.*



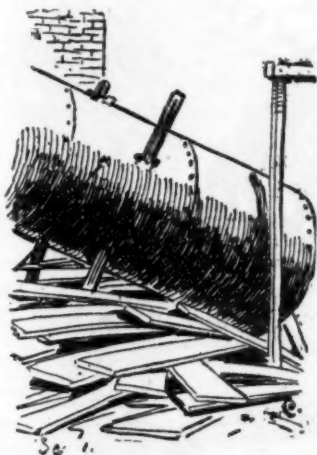
THIS SMALL TREE STOOD IN THE MIDST OF DISASTER.



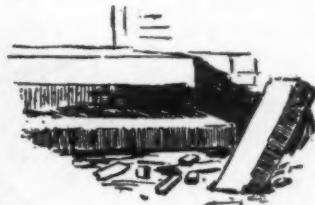
THE BARK IS GONE, BUT THE LEAVES REMAIN.



OF ALL THE STRUCTURES IN LAFAYETTE PARK THIS ONE, THE WEAKEST, ALONE REMAINS.



A 4-INCH BEAM DRIVEN THROUGH A STEEL BOILER.



ONE OF THESE STONE STEPS WAS DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND UNBROKEN.



THIS IRON POLE STILL STANDS.

A FEW OF THE STRANGE THINGS DONE BY THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

## POLITICAL BOSSES AS A NECESSARY EVIL.

*THE Banker's Magazine* for June, instead of abusing the political boss, calls attention to his usefulness. It is premised that in all governments too weak or too imperfect to do justice to the individual who has no protection by reason of his wealth or class privileges, there will be mutual protective associations formed, with their leaders. The Chinese Government is too decadent to afford exact justice, so the Chinamen enters the service of a company to secure protection. Thus the editor of *The Banker's Magazine* thinks we may find on inquiry that the system of bosses in politics in this country so much inveighed against arises from actual necessities and wants of the masses of citizens resulting from defects in our Government and laws. The development of a somewhat remarkable defense of the boss from a banker's point of view, proceeds in part as follows:

"If the matter is looked into closely it will be found that the political associations in New York city, for instance, hold out as the chief inducement for attracting members a protection in various ways which no man of the class could hope to secure for himself. The boss or leader of the association is expected to see that all his followers have, according to their several abilities, a decent chance for employment. If they get into scrapes or are arrested for alleged crime it is the business of the boss to see that he has friends on hand to cheer him and lawyers to defend him. Under the institutions of a Democratic form of government, the boss increases his power to aid his followers by acquiring all the influence he can in the legislative and executive departments and in the courts. He can in return for his protective influence control all the votes of his followers. To secure greater power the bosses combine and aid each other. They by degrees put their followers in various positions where they can have their aid when necessary, and thus for the poor and feeble there is gradually built up a system by which they can secure their rights and adjust their wrongs. Thus there gradually grows up a government within a government by which the defects and faults of the legal government are remedied.

"There thus seems to be the same reason for the formation of associations among the masses of the people in our great cities as among the population of China. The abuses which grow out of this system are no doubt at times very great, but the benefits are probably very considerable also.

"Of course the ideal of a government is one under which each citizen as a unit can obtain employment, be protected in his rights and have his wrongs redressed, by simple application to the proper authorities which theoretically exist for such purpose. But the successful working of such a government depends upon the equality and ability and means of its citizens. Such equality of citizens can never actually exist, and in consequence the inferior individual is always at a disadvantage and can never secure his rights without association with others of his class. Lawyers who would hesitate to take a client who could not pay fees and expenses will descant on the beautiful and exact justice to be obtained under the laws of the land.

"From the bosses who organize and protect individual citizens to the bosses who virtually control corporations and legislatures is but another stage of development. Financial corporations tho apparently strong are in many ways outside of their own business weak and clumsy. They are creatures of the laws, controlled by law and liable to be destroyed by law. A legislature under pretense of just taxation can render them unprofitable or can create rivals who absorb their business. The popular cry against corporations makes them seem fair game to legislators who regard profit from their public position as a means of sustaining their power.

"Everything tends to become systematized after a time. At first corporations were liable to 'strikes' by individual legislators. This was unendurable. No one could tell the beginning or the end. The legislators were like the marauders who infested the Scotch highlands, who worked independently of each other and drove off the cattle and plundered the goods of the lowland farmers. The same farms would be plundered again and again; others escaped entirely. There was no system about it. But at last the plundered farmers entered into an agreement with the powerful 'Rob Roy,' who agreed to repress the ardor of the other

marauders for a regular stipend. Of this Rob retained a large share and divided the remaining blackmail among his lesser followers and other plunderers. So the farmers knew just what tax they had to pay and were able to calculate on something certain.

"The corporations, like the Scotch farmers, found a Rob Roy who could control the legislative marauders. He in turn, like his Scotch prototype, used the systematized blackmail to increase his power and to better enable to keep his followers in leash.

"Does it not plainly appear that these manifestations, so apparently abnormal, of bosses who control associations of men and deliver their votes, and of bosses who control legislatures and deliver their votes, are really natural developments from the imperfections of the form of government and the imperfections of human nature?

"It is easy to talk in a highly spiritual manner of how things ought to be and of reforms that will lift up and glorify the whole community, but how are these things going to last in the face of the necessities of weak and poverty-stricken humanity? It is, as 'Becky Sharp' remarked, very easy to be good on five thousand pounds a year.

"Perhaps the best remedy would be to subject the bosses to a process of higher education, by which they might be enabled to instruct their followers in all the amenities of life and teach them that to vote for the highest good of the whole of the community would most greatly benefit themselves. But if such a course of treatment were prescribed for the ordinary boss, 'will he speak soft words unto thee?'"

## THREATENED BOLT OF "HONEST MONEY" DEMOCRATS.

SINCE it became generally admitted by the Democratic Party press that free-silver delegates will control the Chicago convention, July 7, the ethics and the expediency of bolting have constituted the chief topic of discussion in those journals.

The New York *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Times* and *Record* among the Independent Democratic papers, have joined the New York *Times* and other party advocates in counseling "sound-money" Democrats to prepare themselves for bolting. The New York *World* has reported a concerted movement toward organizing a "sound-money" Democracy for the campaign which was followed by equivocal denials in other newspapers in behalf of financiers alleged to be interested. The New York *Herald* is authority for the statement that President Cleveland and some members of his cabinet have determined to vote the Republican



OH! ISN'T IT A BIRD!

—The Press, Philadelphia.



ticket on a gold platform rather than support the Democracy committed to free silver. *The Herald* advocates throwing party ties to the winds:

"Honest-money Democrats now stand exactly where war Democrats did at the outbreak of the Rebellion and it is for them at the polls next November to prove themselves as true Americans and patriots as their predecessors did when in the dark days of the country's peril they shouldered their muskets in defense of the Union.

"The shot fired at Fort Sumter united Democrats and Republicans throughout the North in a common cause. It obliterated party lines. It made loyalty to the nation paramount to party fealty. Democrats and Republicans stood shoulder to shoulder against a common foe and a common danger.

"To-day the country is menaced by the danger of reckless silver fanaticism, which strikes at the welfare of the people, the prosperity of business and the credit and good name of the Government abroad as well as at home. Silverism must inevitably bring in its trail financial chaos and national disaster. In the face of such a danger there should be no Democrats and no Republicans. There should be no parties save that which is for the country and that which is against it.

"If the Democratic Party is deluged by the tidal wave of silverism at Chicago, sound-money Democrats and Republicans must then unite against the common foe of silverites, Populists, and demagogues, whose rule means ruin. Save the country from these enemies first, as it was saved in 1861-65, and then it will be time to think of party ties."

On the other hand a great many Democratic journals take their cue from National Chairman Harrity, who gave out an interview to the press declaring, "I can only speak for myself. I propose to abide by the action of the convention. I am a delegate, and if I were not willing to accept the decision of a majority of the party as expressed in the convention, I would not go." The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* thinks this disposes of the bolt bogey. The *Kansas City Times* pleads that "the Democratic principle of submission to the will of the majority should be regarded by every man who calls himself a Democrat." The *Richmond, Va., Dispatch* sees great danger of a split and urges all good Democrats to be ceaseless in exertions to prevent it. The *Indianapolis Sentinel* declares that this is no time for proscription or threats of proscription, indorsing the view of the *Pittsburg, Pa., Post* that disruption of the party "would emphasize a new sectionalism, not resting on healthy political issues, but on principles which involve property rights and a wild rage for paternalism in Government that is akin to socialism."

The *New York Journal* states the ethics of bolting thus:

"Members of the President's party have been quite as ready to threaten a bolt as is Senator Tillman, while in Illinois the bolt has actually begun, the 'honest-money' Democrats having refused to contest the regular primaries, and being now actively engaged—under the leadership of Federal office-holders—in organizing a State convention of their own.

"There is too much talk of bolting. The man who takes active part in party organization is ethically bound to submit to the will of the majority of the organization. Only deprivation of his rights by demonstrated fraud or arbitrary abandonment of a fixed and fundamental party principle could afford him justification for revolt. If unwilling to abide by these limitations he should not aspire to take a part in party management, but hold to the station of an independent individual voter, whose right to 'bolt,' 'scratch,' or 'sulk' in his tent is not to be gainsaid."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says:

"This is going to be a year of Democratic individuality. We mean a year of the individuality of Democrats who are both honest and thoughtful. There are Democrats who are honest, but not thoughtful, just as there are Republicans. These analogous classes in both organizations are called 'unconditional partizans.' Between them and 'unconditional cattle' the only difference is in the number of legs. Both the 'unconditionals' and the cattle are rounded up every year without much difficulty, and

without much effect following from it. The men in parties who determine their destiny are individual thinkers. The men between parties who award the results of elections in this country are individual thinkers of the highest order in politics—namely, the independents."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

### THE NEW DIXIE.

O silver raise de price er cotton,  
Goldbug gone en soon fergotten,  
Vote away,  
Vote away,  
Vote away down South fer silver!  
Den I wish I had mo' silver,  
Hooray!  
Hooray!  
Den I wish I had mo' silver,  
Away down South in Dixie,  
Hooray!  
I say,  
Fer de silver boys in Dixie!  
O goldbug say: "I'm a purty fellow!"  
But he done took sick, en he face tur' yellow;  
Vote away,  
Vote away,  
Vote away down South fer silver.  
Den I wish I had mo' silver,  
Hooray!  
Hooray!  
Den I wish I had mo' silver,  
Away down South in Dixie,  
Hooray!  
I say,  
Fer de silver boys in Dixie!

—Frank L. Stanton, in *Atlanta Constitution*.

OOM PAUL's tariff on treason is evidently one for revenue only.—*The Recorder, New York*.

LET us have no bicycle candidate; that is to say, a man who has to straddle to get ahead.—*The Transcript, Boston*.

SOME very distinguished Republican leaders are being butchered to make a McKinley holiday.—*The Journal, New York*.

THOSE who want to vote for prohibition this year will have a choice. They can take it with or without. *The Journal, Kansas City, Mo.*

THE next time the Democratic Party declares for a "tariff for revenue only" it will do well to specify for how much revenue.—*The Press, New York*.

COL. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE is of the opinion that the Kentucky Democracy has now become disreputable enough to send him back to Congress.—*The Express, Buffalo*.

ALL the prominent newspapers will recall their war correspondents from Cuba and send them to the Democratic national convention.—*The North American, Philadelphia*.

IT is understood that Mr. Cleveland will thoughtfully present Spain with the pen with which he did not sign those Cuban resolutions.—*The Tribune, Detroit*.

"A NEW YORK paper gleefully says that 'the McKinley boom is checked.'—*Cleveland Leader*.

And some people are unkind enough to say that Hanna signs the checks.—*The Commercial Bulletin, Boston*.



QUAY: "Mack, what are you going to have, a golden fizz or a silver fizz?"  
MCKIMLEY: "Oh, give me a cigar."

—*The Globe, St. Paul*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## STEVENSON'S UNFINISHED ROMANCE.

CRITICAL estimation of Robert Louis Stevenson's unfinished romance is not altogether in its favor as a work of art. While some regard it as his masterpiece, others look upon it as a fragment merely indicative of undiminished power, but not carefully executed—a masterly torso. Stevenson's friend and editor, Mr. Sidney Colvin, says, in an editorial note, that "Weir of Hermiston" remains in the work of Stevenson what "Edwin Drood" is in the work of Dickens or "Denis Duval" in that of Thackeray; "or rather it remains relatively more, for if each of those fragments holds an honorable place among its author's writings, among Stevenson's the fragment of 'Weir' holds certainly the highest."

The story opens with the introduction of Adam Weir, a bloody-minded Lord Justice-Clerk who delights in hanging persons charged with crime. Archie, the son of this Lord Hermiston, is shocked at his father's cruelty, and on the occasion of a certain hanging publicly denounces his father's course. This enrages Lord Hermiston, who, altho the son retracts, banishes him to solitary life at the Hermiston seat. Here Archie is under the supervision of Kirstie, a middle-aged kinswoman, who is devoted to him. Near Hermiston is situated Cauldstaneslap, the home of the Four Black Brothers, who give dramatic effect to the story, and of a girl, also named Kirstie, their sister, with whom Archie falls in love and whom he meets from time to time clandestinely. There is a Mephistopheles in the story, one Frank Innes, who is a visitor at Hermiston, and who discovers Archie's love-affair, and reveals the secret to the young man's kinswoman, old Kirstie, who pleads with him, altho his motives are pure, to break off the attachment. Archie is finally prevailed upon to renounce his passion, and with the scene of his last meeting with his sweetheart the story abruptly ends.

Such is a skeleton outline of the plot of the tale.

Mr. Colvin believes that readers will be divided in opinion on the question whether they would or would not wish to hear more of the intended course of the story and destinies of the characters. The intended argument, so far as it was known at the time of Stevenson's death to his step-daughter and devoted amanuensis, Mrs. Strong, is set forth as follows:

"Archie persists in his good resolution of avoiding further conduct compromising to young Kirstie's good name. Taking advantage of the situation thus created, and of the girl's unhappiness and wounded vanity, Frank Innes pursues his purpose of seduction; and Kirstie, tho still caring for Archie in her heart, allows herself to become Frank's victim. Old Kirstie is the first to perceive something amiss with her, and believing Archie to be the culprit, accuses him, thus making him aware for the first time that mischief has happened. He does not at once deny the charge, but seeks out and questions young Kirstie, who confesses the truth to him; and he, still loving her, promises to protect and defend her in her trouble. He then has an interview with Frank Innes on the moor, which ends in a quarrel, and in Archie killing Frank beside the Weaver's Stone. Meanwhile the Four Black Brothers, having become aware of their sister's betrayal, are bent on vengeance against Archie as her supposed seducer. They are about to close in upon him with this purpose, when he is arrested by the officers of the law for the murder of Frank. He is tried before his own father, the Lord Justice-Clerk, found guilty, and condemned to death. Meanwhile the elder Kirstie, having discovered from the girl how matters really stand, informs her nephews of the truth; and they, in a great revulsion of feeling in Archie's favor, determine on an action after the ancient manner of their house. They gather a following, and after a great fight break the prison where Archie lies confined, and rescue him. He and young Kirstie thereafter escape to America. But the ordeal of taking part in the trial of his own son has been too much for the Lord Justice-Clerk, who dies of the shock."

It is almost doing Stevenson an injustice to attempt to give an

idea of this story by outlining the plot and making extracts, for the whole story is so steeped in the atmosphere of Scotland that samples can not adequately represent it.

The brutality of Lord Hermiston's nature is shown on the occasion of the death of his mild-natured and religious little wife:

"Dressed as she was for her last walk, they had laid the dead lady on her bed. She was never interesting in life; in death she was not impressive; and as her husband stood before her, with his hands crossed behind his powerful back, that which he looked upon was the very image of the insignificant. 'Her and me were never cut out for one another,' he remarked at last. 'It was a daft-like marriage.' And then, with a most unusual gentleness of tone, 'Puir bitch,' said he, 'puir bitch!'"

Lord Hermiston was a mighty toper:

"He could sit at wine until the day dawned, and pass directly from the table to the Bench with a steady hand and a clear head. Beyond the third bottle, he showed the plebeian in a larger print; the low, gross accent, the low, foul mirth grew broader and commoner; he became less formidable and infinitely more disgusting."

Archie inherited a gentle nature from his mother. On the morning of the day when Duncan Jopp, one of his father's victims, was to be hanged, Archie was at the place of execution:

"He saw the fleeing rabble, the flinching wretch produced. He looked on for a while at a certain parody of devotion, which seemed to strip the wretch of his last claim to manhood. Then followed the brutal instant of extinction, and the paltry dangling of the remains like a broken jumping-jack. He had been prepared for something terrible, not for this tragic meanness. He stood a moment silent, and then—'I denounce this God-defying murder,' he shouted; and his father, if he must have disclaimed the sentiment, might have owned the stentorian voice with which it was uttered."

For this outburst he was sent to the country-seat, to be his father's "grieve" there.

Archie was sedulous at the country church. Here he first saw and was seen by Christina, the young beauty of the Cauldstaneslap farm:

"Aware of the stir of his entrance, the little formalist had kept her eyes fastened and her face prettily composed during the prayer. It was not hypocrisy, there was no one farther from a hypocrite. The girl had been taught to behave; to look up, to look down, to look unconscious, to look seriously impressed in church, and in every conjuncture to look her best. That was the game of female life, and she played it frankly. Archie was the one person in church who was of interest, who was somebody new, reputed eccentric, known to be young, and a laird, and still unseen by Christina. Small wonder that, as she stood there in her attitude of pretty decency, her mind should run upon him! If he spared a glance in her direction, he should know she was a well-behaved young lady who had been to Glasgow. In reason he must admire her clothes, and it was possible that he should think her pretty. At that her heart beat the least thing in the world; and she proceeded, by way of a corrective, to call up and dismiss a series of fancied pictures of the young man who should now, by rights, be looking at her. She settled on the plainest of them, a pink, short young man with a dish face and no figure, at whose admiration she could afford to smile; but for all that, the consciousness of his gaze . . . kept her in something of a flutter till the word Amen. Even then, she was far too well-bred to gratify her curiosity with any impatience. She resumed her seat languidly—this was a Glasgow touch—she composed her dress, rearranged her nosegay of primroses, looked first in front, then behind upon the other side, and at last allowed her eyes to move, without hurry, in the direction of the Hermiston pew. For a moment they were riveted. Next she had plucked her gaze home again like a tame bird who should have meditated flight. Possibilities crowded on her; she hung over the future and grew dizzy; the image of this young man, slim, graceful, dark, with the inscrutable half-smile, attracted and repelled her like a chasm."

Christina is further described:



"Her frock was of straw-colored jaconet muslin, cut low at the bosom and short at the ankle, so as to display her *demi-broquins* of Regency violet, crossing with many straps upon a yellow cob-web stocking. According to the pretty fashion in which our grandmothers did not hesitate to appear, and our great-aunts went forth armed for the pursuit and capture of our great-uncles, the dress was drawn up so as to mold the contour of both breasts, and in the nook between a cairngorm brooch maintained it. Here, too, surely in a very enviable position, trembled the nose-gay of primroses. She wore on her shoulders—or rather, on her back and not her shoulders, which it scarcely passed—a French coat of sarsenet, tied in front with Margate braces, and of the same color with her violet shoes. About her face clustered a disorder of dark ringlets, a little garland of yellow French roses surmounted her brow, and the whole was crowned by a village hat of chipped straw. Among all the rosy and all the weathered faces that surrounded her in church, she glowed like an open flower—girl and raiment, and the cairngorm that caught the daylight and returned it in a fiery flash, and the threads of bronze and gold that played in her hair. Archie was attracted by the bright thing like a child. He looked at her again and yet again, and their looks crossed. The lip was lifted from her little teeth. He saw the red blood work vividly under her tawny skin. Her eye, which was great as a stag's, struck and held his gaze. He knew who she must be—Kirstie, she of the harsh diminutive, his housekeeper's niece, the sister of the rustic prophet, Gib—and he found in her the answer to his wishes. Christina felt the shock of their encountering glances, and seemed to rise, clothed in smiles, into a region of the vague and bright."

Archie's last interview with Christina, when she is about to throw herself into his arms and he checks her, is very dramatic, and this ends the unfinished work. The closing sentence is the last that Stevenson ever wrote. He died during the day in which this was dictated:

"What have I done [cried Christina] that ye should lightly me? What have I done? What have I done? Oh, what have I done?" and her voice rose upon the third repetition. 'I thocht—I thocht—I thocht I was sae happy!' and the first sob broke from her like the paroxysm of some mortal sickness.

"Archie ran to her. He took the poor child in his arms, and she nestled to his breast as to a mother's, and clasped him in hands that were strong like vices. He felt her whole body shaken by the throes of distress, and had pity upon her beyond speech. Pity, and at the same time a bewildered fear of this explosive engine in his arms, whose works he did not understand, and yet had been tampering with. There arose from before him the curtains of boyhood, and he saw for the first time the ambiguous face of woman as she is. In vain he looked back over the interview; he saw not where he had offended. It seemed unprovoked, a wilful convulsion of brute nature. . . ."

#### SPURIOUS WORKS OF OLD MASTERS.

REMARKING that the European student of art-history visiting the museums in America must be profoundly impressed with our ignorance or mendacity if he judges us by the attributions bestowed upon the old pictures in our galleries, the editor of "The Field of Art" (*Scribner's*) further says:

"There is hardly a museum in the country that has not great names attached to tame copies or poor school-pictures; and there is not a catalog of any of our public collections of old pictures that is not unreliable and misleading. To be sure, we are not alone in this jumbling and juggling of attributions. The directors of European galleries are prone to fasten great names to the works of pupils or imitators because a list of Correggios and Titians spreads the fame of the gallery; but the American gallery director is never to be outdone in the use of famous names. If the Louvre can catalog twenty-odd Raphaels when it has only five, our museums can catalog Dürers and Holbeins when they have none at all. The greater and better known the name the more frequent its use; and poor Rubens and Velasquez have foundling canvases laid to their charge all the way from Boston to San Francisco. Much of this false attribution is due to sheer

ignorance, but some of it is due to considerations of policy. Most of the old masters, spurious or genuine, find their way into public galleries by gift. Mr. So-and-So finds in Venice a picture of contorted limbs and flashy lights by Palma il Giovine or one of his pupils, and buys it for a Tintoretto at a large price. It is generously bestowed upon the gallery of his native town as a Tintoretto. The director may know that it is not by that painter, but he can not afford to alienate the generous giver by proclaiming the fact. The picture is cataloged as a Tintoretto, and the gallery boasts of its masterpiece.

"The effect of these false attributions upon the young and unsophisticated art student must be obvious. He finds an inferior canvas with the name of a great painter attached to it, and instead of doubting the genuineness of the canvas he doubts the greatness of the painter. There is nothing in the Louvre that attests the power of Raphael, not even the five genuine pictures, and the young student at Julian's will tell you that Raphael was 'small beer, anyway.' And the teacher of art is placed in as bad a position as the old master. If he enlarges upon the transparency of Rembrandt's shadows and the pupil afterward sees a Bramer labelled 'Rembrandt,' in which the shadows are black and opaque, he begins to doubt the knowledge of the teacher. Finally the art-loving public is misled by this system of misrepresentation. It learns its history all wrong, because the alleged documents are bogus; and the appeal to books only makes the confusion more confounded by contradicting the tale of the documents.

"There is no remedy for this evil except by placing knowledge and veracity at a premium in our museums, and this can be brought about only by the voice of public opinion. Surely it is time that some step was taken toward the improvement of our museum catalogs. At present they are something of a laughing-stock to those who know their history of art, and something of a stumbling-block to those who do not know it."

#### EARLY READING OF LITERARY MEN.

THE men of letters who have not begun to read almost as soon as they began to talk are the exception, and not the rule. This assertion may in part be corroborated by reading Miss Edith Dickson's article on "Youthful Reading of Literary Men," in the June *Lippincott's*. But it is not Miss Dickson's purpose to prove this point, but rather to show how the works absorbed by the child influence the man. She pertinently remarks that as lovers of books never come to anything more than a superficial acquaintance until they have learned each other's likes and dislikes, so we feel our comprehension of the character of an author greatly assisted by knowing the books of which he was fond; and she thinks it strange that many biographers either ignore or pass lightly over a matter of so much consequence. We quote:

"The important place which books filled in Mr. Hamerton's life, and the direction of his tastes, can be inferred from the remarks quoted from him. He lacked one of the essentials to Andrew Lang's favor, since he admits that he 'finds it hard work to read Dickens.' He also confesses to having read Balzac and George Eliot only as a study. Scott and Thackeray are the two novelists he most enjoyed. In his youth he says that Scott's poetry was his delight. Later he was captivated by Byron, Shelley, Keats, and Tennyson, while Montaigne, Emerson, and Ruskin were among his favorite prose writers.

"Mr. Stevenson also mentions Montaigne as an author whose acquaintance he made early and who was very influential with him. Shakespeare, he says, served him best of all, and outside of Shakespeare his dearest friend was D'Artagnan. Besides these, 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' the Gospel according to St. Matthew, the 'Meditations of Marcus Aurelius,' and 'The Egoist' form part of an enumeration which indicates that Mr. Stevenson was versatile in taste as well as in style.

"It is seldom that so marked a connection exists between the reading of the child and the pursuits of the man as in the case of Ruskin. When quite a child a friend gave him a copy of Rogers's

'Italy,' illustrated by Turner, and this early familiarity with Turner's art is claimed with much show of reason by one of Ruskin's biographers to have been the 'chief formative factor in his after-life.' Ruskin himself tells us that from his early childhood he regularly read aloud to his mother Pope's Homer and the novels of Walter Scott. On Sunday 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'The Pilgrim's Progress' were substituted. 'My mother,' he says, 'forced me to learn long chapters of the Bible by heart, and to that discipline I owe the best part of my taste in literature.'

"Rider Haggard is among the many who have named 'Robinson Crusoe' as a childish idol. One Sunday morning, when he was expected to go to church, he relates that he hid himself under a bed with the treasured volume. His sisters discovered him and attempted to drag him from his retreat; but the boy clung to the legs of the bed and kicked so desperately that they were obliged to give up the struggle and leave him to the enjoyment of Crusoe. Next to this book he liked the 'Arabian Nights,' 'The Three Musketeers,' and the poems of Poe and Macaulay. At present the two novels he likes best, he says, are 'A Tale of Two Cities' and Lytton's 'Coming Race.'

"Walter Besant says: 'The book which most seized my imaginations was the immortal "Pilgrim's Progress." Among other youthful preferences he names 'Nicholas Nickleby,' Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' and Pope's Homer.'

"The early literary taste of Walter Scott furnishes another instance in which the child was indeed the father of the man. Before he learned to read he knew by heart ballads of Hardyknute and bits of Josephus which an aunt read to him. Before he was eight years old he had read extensively Bunyan, Milton, Pope's Homer, and border ballads. While never much of a classical scholar, he yet had read Cæsar, Livy, Horace, Sallust, Virgil, and Terence before the age of twelve. Among his other reading at the same period are mentioned Percy's Reliques, the songs of Ossian, Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered,' and Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso,' with the works of Mackenzie, Fielding, Smollett, and others of the best English novelists. He is said to have neglected his Greek, but he read with facility French, Spanish, Italian, and German. When he was eighteen years old we are told that 'he had already studied the Anglo-Saxon and the Norse sagas, and was especially profound in Fordun, Wyntoun, and all the Scottish Chronicles, so that his friends called him Duns Scotus.'

Miss Dickson says that John Stuart Mills's mind was formed by a method suggestive of the process by which unfortunate geese are treated for the sake of furnishing the delicacy of *pâté de foie gras* to epicures:

"He was from his babyhood so systematically crammed with knowledge of all kinds that there was little opportunity for his childish taste to assert itself. One sighs regretfully over the evidence of a ruined childhood when one reads that he was studying Greek at three. His reading before the age of eight is said to have included the 'Anabasis,' Herodotus, the 'Memorabilia,' the Dialogs of Plato, and the historical writings of Robertson, Hume, Gibbon, Watson, Rollin, Mosheim, and others. It is a relief to learn that 'Robinson Crusoe' delighted him through his boyhood, and that he also had the 'Arabian Nights,' 'Don Quixote,' and Miss Edgeworth's 'Popular Tales.'

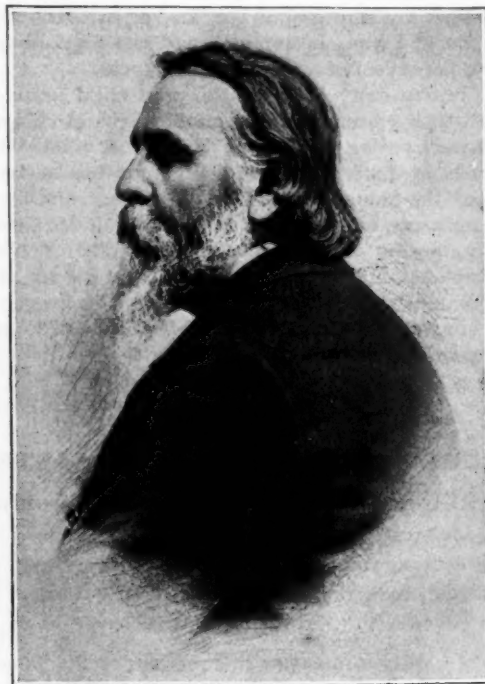
The boyish reading of the eccentric genius of Charles Godfrey Leland surpasses anything on record in respect to both quantity and oddity:

"He seems to have been born with the fully developed taste and instinct of the collector for black-letter volumes. He tells us that 'he never read of a boy who knew so many ballads and minor poems' as he. As a child he 'not only read, but collected and preserved, every comic almanac' he could get. He was a great reader of Scripture. 'The Apocrypha was a favorite work,' he says, 'but above all I loved the Revelation.' The application which he made of his biblical knowledge, drawing from it objectionable epithets to apply to the servants, rather spoils this statement for use in a Sunday-school book. His chief relish was for books of 'curiosities and oddities,' and all such works seemed to gravitate toward him. 'The Devil on Two Sticks,' the 'Narrative of Captain Boyle,' and the 'Marvellous Depository,' a remarkable collection of old legends, were among the works of thrilling interest to him. 'All of this,' he says, 'was uncon-

sciously educating my bewitched mind to a deep and very precocious passion for medieval and black-letter literature and occult philosophy.' Stumbling one day upon Rabelais, he declares that 'one quarter of an hour's reading of Rabelais was to me as the light which flashed upon Saul journeying to Damascus.' The amount and style of the material with which his mind was stocked at the age of fourteen may be gathered from the following passage from the memoirs: 'I discovered in the Logonian section of the library several hundred volumes of occult philosophy, a collection once formed by an artist named Cox, and I really read nearly every one. Cornelius Agrippa and Barrett's Magus, Paracelsus, the black-letter edition of Reginald Scott, Glanville, Gaffarel, Trithemius, Baptista Porta, and God knows how many Rosicrucian writers, became familiar to me.' The boy must indeed have been an enigma to his far from bookish companions; he implored his father to buy for him the 'Reductorium or moralization of the whole Bible by Petrus Buchorius' of the date of 1511, with MS. notes on the margin by Melancthon. His explorations in French literature were of such a character that the French professor to whom he was sent for preparation for college threw up his hands in horror when his precocious pupil told what he had read, exclaiming, 'Unhappy boy, you have raked through the library of the devil down to the dregs.' One must search far and long to find a parallel to the youthful literary diet of Leland."

### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN FICTION.

A BOOK that has captured the critical circles of England and America, and been hailed as a refreshing departure from the realism of the day, is calculated to inspire general interest. "The Reds of the Midi," by the French poet and judge, M. Félix Gras, deals with the most memorable and interesting episode of the French Revolution: the march and work of the Marseilles Battalion, the Reds of the Midi. Since Carlyle's plea for historic justice to these five hundred and sixteen "inarticulate Mar-



FÉLIX GRAS.

seillais," a number of works have been written about them, and the truth has been established that they were not outcasts and jail-birds, but true, honest, and brave children of the soil, carefully chosen for their civicism and probity. M. Gras has attempted to do in the form of fiction what the historians have done in their own way. His hero is a peasant boy who joins the Marseilles Battalion in order to avenge the wrongs done to his father by a tyrannical noble. He is eager to overthrow "the tyrant" Capet, whom he believes to be responsible for the suffering of the people. What he saw and did in Paris he tells in his old age to



a group of peasants, and his view throughout is that of a man of the people.

Pascolet, the peasant boy, runs away from home after assaulting the son of the Marquis, the land proprietor, for brutally beating his father without provocation. The local priest gives him a letter to the Canon of Avignon, and he arrives there just as the Marseilles Battalion passes through the city on its way to Paris. One of the soldiers befriends him, and after an unsuccessful effort to see the Canon, he acts upon the advice of his friend Vanclair, the soldier, and joins the Battalion. In the South "the Reds" are everywhere cordially greeted as saviors of their country, revolutionary sentiment being rife there and the "patriots" being in the majority. But the nearer they get to Paris the greater are the hostility and prejudice encountered by them. Doors and windows are shut in their faces, and bread or wine is refused to them. Anti-patriots, aristos, are more and more numerous. They find whole villages and towns deserted, the inhabitants having run away to save their lives from the supposed cut-throats. Here is a characteristic page:

"The Commandant, with drawn sword, took his position in front of the Battalion and said to us: 'I know that you are good patriots. I know that you will do your duty unto the end, unto death. Friends, the country is in danger. France may perish. The King has betrayed us and has made a pact with strange peoples to destroy the nation. It is our duty to save what he seeks to destroy. With our hearts full of rage against the tyrant, and our souls full of love for the country, we will stride on together to Paris and show what the Reds of the Midi can do!' And to this speech we all, in one formidable shout, answered: 'Vive la Nation!'

"Then the Commandant turned toward the Consul of Pierrelatte, who had stuck to him all night long, and said: 'Citizen Consul, tell your Pierrelatte people that we of the Marseilles Battalion are, as they are, children of the plow and of the workshop; that we have faith in liberty and in justice, and that we go to Paris to overthrow the tyrant. And tell them, too, that we are neither murderers nor robbers, and that we pay our debts.' So saying, he drew out an *assignat* from his pocket and gave it to the Consul, adding: 'Here is an order on the Treasury to pay for the wine we have drunk.'

Paris gives them an enthusiastic welcome, but the work which they have come to do is postponed from day to day by the leaders. They mistrust the Parisian leaders of the Revolution—all except Danton and Barbarant. They are anxious to take the King's castle and liberate France, but the National Guard is not ready. They hold a noisy meeting to demand action. We quote from the book:

"Margan, gun in hand, jumped upon the table beside him and shouted: 'What do we care whether or not the Parisians will march? When did they ever do anything for the cause of liberty? For near a fortnight we've been waiting here like a pack of gaping idiots. These Parisians, every one of them, have chicken-hearts. They called for help; they called to us to come up and help them—and now they are afraid of us! And they are right to be afraid of us, for we will crush them if they stand in our way. We are come from Marseilles, from Toulon, from Avignon, from all over the hot South, to save the country and proclaim the revolution. We'll do it! God's own thunder won't stop us! We'll march in spite of Paris! If we must, we'll march against Paris!—and we'll rush to the assault shouting "Death or Liberty!"'

"Well said, Margan! Well said!" cried Samat, as he sprang up on a table and waved his banner of The Rights of Man—while all of us, shouting together, filled the courtyard with angry roar.

"Another Marseillais made himself heard: 'In the National Assembly,' he cried, 'they are all cowards! Pétion, this Mayor of Paris, is a traitor. It was he who said, "Give me seven thousand crowns, and I'll get rid of the Marseillais." Tell him to come here with his seven thousand crowns! Are we a herd of pigs and is he our herdsman, that he dare to say we are for sale? We must give this traitor Parisian the lie. Here is my pistol—and I swear that if the Marseilles Battalion doesn't march to the assault before day comes I, I who am speaking to you, will blow my brains out that I may not die of shame!'

"He's right, the patriot's right!" called out one of our men who stood in a far corner and who hammered with his sword upon a table until he made himself heard. 'He's right. With us it must be death or liberty! Not one of us ever will go back into the South again until we have thrown down the tyrant and brought Paris to reason. What are these Parisians, any way? When we are off in our far provinces they look down on us; they cry out at us for dregs and starvelings; they sneer at us because we don't talk through our noses with their own duck-quacking "couin! couin! couin!" But now that we are here, and they see

us, they tremble! We must show them who we are and what we can do.'

At last the attack is made upon the King's castle, and the Reds of the Midi are at the front. They fire the alarm-gun which gives the signal for the attack, and they open the gate and are the first to enter the castle of the King.

The simplicity and innocence of the "Reds" of the Midi is illustrated by the fact that some of them see the guillotine and do not know what it is. They imagine it is for some great festival of rejoicing.

In the work of the Jacobins during the Reign of Terror, the "Reds" did not have any share. Their work over, they were ready to return to their fields and homes in the South. Here is how Pascolet was impressed by the scenes which followed the taking of the castle:

"Already the jackals were at work. Crowds of pilfering good-for-nothings, ragged scamps, drunken and dishevelled women, even National Guards, were robbing the houses and churches and palaces. And the tigers were at work, too. We met strings of people getting hauled along to prison tied just like thieves—priests, nobles, honest middle-class folk, all half-dead with fear. The only charge against them was that they were anti-Patriots; or, if not quite anti-Patriots, that they were so far behind the times as still to have some respect left for their King and their Queen. We, the Reds of the Midi—who had been cried out at for brigands, for galley-slaves escaped from Toulon—would have thought it quite enough to have made them shout 'Vive la Nation!' and then go their ways. But these Parisians who had shirked the real fighting, who had let us all by ourselves save the country and The Rights of Man, felt that they must draw blood from the Aristocrats in order to wash out their shame. By the time that we reached our barracks, that is to say by the middle of the afternoon, all of the Paris prisons were full of Aristocrats or of poor wretches who were taken for Aristocrats. We had believed that we were opening the gates for Liberty to enter in and possess the land; and, behold! we had let loose the foxes of rapine and the wolves of revenge and the scorpions of hate! I, who was then but a boy, saw it all only too well."

Pascolet does not return South. He joins the army of the Revolution and fights in Holland and in Italy. He goes through all the Napoleonic wars and returns home a veteran.

There are several romantic and personal episodes in the book which throw light on the condition and people of the time. The translation has been made by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier under the author's supervision, and the poet's prose is well preserved in letter and spirit.

#### ZOLA'S REALISM NO REALISM.

TO call Zola a realist seems ridiculous to a contributor to *L'Illustration* (Paris, May 9). According to this critic, Zola's work is not realism at all, but something that consists largely in what may be euphemistically termed "artistic amplification." As for "Rome," Zola's latest work, it is a mere guide-book entangled with a cyclopedia. Says this lively critic:

"The Master of Medan recently gave us to understand that he swallows a toad every morning. By a 'toad' he means a venomous article, such as he is sure to discover in some one of the seven or eight journals that lie on his breakfast-table.

"Gambetta used the same appetizer. The 'toad' is the absinthe of great men. We little scribblers must be content with a lean spider or a dyspeptic snail that has fallen into our tea. The daily toad is reserved for Gambettas and Zolas.

"Not only is the author of 'La Terre' accustomed to this little matutinal diversion, but he takes it as a good old man takes his chocolate or his coffee. He can not give it up. It gives him strength and serve to write his five pages. And then it proves that he is still alive. 'They insult me, therefore I exist.' Starting from this point, M. Zola grows anxious, with good reason, about the future. What if the toad should fail him! . . .

"To prevent such a catastrophe M. Zola goes a-hunting for toads. Thus, a month or so ago, he sought a quarrel with the young writers by reproaching them with 'choosing old wrecks and making of them gods.' That was a reference to poor Verlaine; the noise that was made about him, the bearing about of his literary corpse, aggravated by a vague threat of a statue, having been too much for the nerves of the celebrated romancer. . . .

"The youths were angry; they declared that they did not want M. Zola for a master. 'That is good,' answered Zola. 'I do not want you for disciples!' And he said to them harsh things, which were perhaps merited. Among other things he reproached them with being idealists, with being envious, with being beasts, and, above all things, with being old. He assured these young men that they 'were a hundred years old.'

"That is possible; I do not dispute it. But it is certain that now Zola is assured of his toad for a long time. And this little episode shows that Zola has not changed. He talks about his 'already long life' and of his 'old age coming on;' he puts on wise airs, plays the papa—but he is always the fighter that we knew of old; an oily athlete, but still an athlete. Some persons think that when he becomes very old he will station himself in some public place and cry out to the passers-by: 'My little children, love one another!' Those who are hiring windows to see this will lose their money.

"I hear of the 'evolution' of M. Zola. Ah, well, I confess very frankly that I do not believe in it. In the first place, human life is truly too short to give to evolution the field that it needs. To grow old is not to evolve, in the scientific sense of the word. The evolution of Zola is purely artificial; it is voluntary; it continues all the previous manifestations of this powerfully heavy nature that digs up the domain of art with methodical toil, as a peasant digs up his land till it yields the last grain of wheat that it can."

The discussion of Zola's position as a realist, which is the most interesting thing in the article, occurs at the end and contains the following paragraphs:

"I will ask another question: 'Because one is vulgar, does it necessarily follow that he is true?'

"When I think that there are people who bring it up against Zola that he is a realist! As for me, I reproach him with being just the opposite. He has never been a realist; he is one less than ever in 'Rome.' . . . It is all either folly or rhetoric. Yes, an angry and hysterical rhetoric that twists out of shape proportions, forms, colors; that pushes all that it touches to extremes, to the gigantesque, to the absurd. It is the greatest enemy of the Real that I knew.

"France was born and will die in realism; it is her genius. Our true realists are named Montaigne, Molière, Voltaire, Stendhal, Mérimier. The scientific formula of this realism is: expression should be exactly equal to impression. It has for its precept the word of the *Intimé to Petit-jean*: 'Tell what you see!' In what M. Zola tells us, not a quarter consists of things seen. The rest is artistic suggestion or literary amplification. The work that imposes itself on the younger generation is not to restore a vague and infertile idealism, but to rescue realism from the clutches of M. Zola and of his school, who are holding it a prisoner and who have been oppressing it for twenty years."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Curious Book-Titles.**—In the department of *The Overland* called "As Talked in the Sanctum," the following is spoken by "The Reader:" "I have run across the titles of a lot of curious old books of Cromwell's time. They rival our modern appellations of 'The Tinted Venus,' 'The Gilded Sin,' and 'The Heavenly Twins.' Listen: 'The Christian Sodality; or Catholic Hive of Bees, Sucking the Honey of the Churches' Prayer from the Blossoms of the Word of God, Blowne out of the Epistles and Gospels of the Divine Service throughout the Yeare, Collected by the Puny Bee of all the Hive, not worthy to be named otherwise than by these Elements of his name, F. P.' 'A Fan to drive away Flies: a theological treatise on Purgatory.' 'A most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nøsegay for God's Saints to Smell at.' 'A Reaping-Hook, well-tempered, for the Stubborn Ears of the coming Crop; or, Biscuit baked in the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation.' 'Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant, and boiled with the Water of Divine Love. Take Ye and eat.' 'Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches.' 'High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness.' 'The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to Make the Soul Sneeze with Devotion.' . . . As I went through a list of these archaic, book-captions the thought came to me that I might bring some fame to the circle by indicting a bibelot on 'The Fashion in Book Titles—

How They Change.' There is a fashion in naming of new books—that is, novels. In Thackeray, Dickens, and Lever's day the name of the hero generally gave his name to the volume. J. Fenimore Cooper, Victor Hugo, Dumas, and Walter Scott affected descriptive titles, while Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins went in for mystery. To-day the title is more often chosen without regard to anything between covers, like Artemus Ward's celebrated lecture on 'The Babes in the Wood'—for example, 'Ships that Pass in the Night'—or for pure sensationalism note 'An Amazing Marriage,' 'A Sawdust Doll,' 'Two Women and a Fool,' 'Two Men in a Boat.'"

**Latter-Day Criticism.**—"It has often been said that we live in an age of criticism. Like many other sweeping statements, which 'the man in the street' accepts unhesitatingly, this proposition is only true in a very modified sense. At the present time, we have too many critics; but we have very few good critics. Indeed, criticism in the early part of the present century more nearly approached the dignity of an art than it does nowadays. We are quite deluged with personal impressions, one-sided 'appreciations,' and 'monographs,' often generated by the desire to air a fad or to praise a friend. Altho we plume ourselves on our generous admiration for all true genius, we are apt to disparage or to ignore the gifts of our best living writers. Our latter-day critics pretend to be shocked at the brutality of the reviewer who was, at one time, supposed to have 'killed John Keats;' but have we not an example of gross prejudice—not to say crass ignorance—in the printed attacks on Mr. Alfred Austin by persons, some of whom, I strongly suspect, never read two pages of his poetry? It may be one of the evil results of democracy that every one is now anxious to be considered omniscient, or at least capable of forming a just estimate of everything. But certain it is that a great deal of the so-called 'criticism' of our day is nothing better than a collection of hasty and worthless opinions."—*D. F. Hannigan, in The Westminster Review, May.*

## NOTES.

It is said that the Rev. Frank Sewall, whose translations of Carducci's poems was published about two years ago, has in preparation a translation of the poems of the remarkable peasant woman of Germany, Johanna Ambrosius, whose volume has just gone into its sixteenth edition. He has also in hand a translation of the French poet Jose-Marie de Herédia's "Les Trophies," a book which, before it was even published, won the author's admission into the Academy.

MR. H. G. WELLS is a comparatively new addition to the ranks of those who live by imaginative writing. Mr. J. M. Barrie was, all unconsciously, his mentor, for it was by following the suggestions contained in "When a Man's Single," that Mr. Wells secured a footing as a writer of "middle articles," contributing first to the *London Globe*, and then chiefly to *The Pall Mall Gazette* and to *The St. James's Gazette*. His work attracted the marked attention of Mr. H. B. Marriot Watson, and through him he came under the influence of that vigorous stimulant of seedling authors, Mr. W. E. Henley, to whom "The Time Machine" is dedicated, and to whose buoyant good opinion its completion is largely due.—*The Bookman.*

A MEMBER of the Authors' Club recently offered a prize of one hundred dollars for the best book-plate design for the Club's library. The prize was awarded to Mr. George Edwards, whose sketch we here reproduce, by permission of the Club.



Copyright, 1896, by the Authors' Club.



## SCIENCE.

## GROWTH OF A NEW BRAIN.

IF the claw of a crab be pulled off a new one grows in its place, and some lower forms of animal life are not much disturbed at the loss of any part of the organism, so complete a power do they possess of replacing lost tissue by growth. It has generally been supposed that in the higher animals this power was entirely absent, but recent researches have tended to show that they possess it, not, to be sure, in regard to their legs, eyes, or ears, but in regard to a more important organ than any of these—that which dominates them all—the brain. The fresh growth of brain-cells, after part of that organ has been removed, has, it is true, been strenuously denied. The results of experiment have been contradictory, and as short a time ago as 1894 Marinesen concluded that the cells and fibers of nervous centers do not grow again after destruction. But now comes M. Alexander N. Vitzou, and by a series of experiments on monkeys has, as it would seem, proved that Marinesen was wrong, and that part of the brain will grow again if removed. Opponents of vivisection will condemn the eminent biologist for cruelty, and will hardly accept the plea that the result of his experiments may alter for the better whole systems of treatment in brain disease or injury; yet, all such questions aside, no one can fail to see the interest of his conclusions from a purely physiological standpoint. We quote from *The American Naturalist* (June) a few paragraphs describing the experiments already mentioned:

"In pursuing his studies on the physiology of the occipital lobes, M. Alexander N. Vitzou has discovered the presence of cells and of nervous fibers in the substance of noviformation, in the monkey, two years and two months after the complete cutting away of the occipital lobes. The entire extirpation of these lobes results, as is known, in a total loss of sight in both monkeys and dogs. The experience of the author concerning this point agrees with that of M. H. Munck and confirms his conclusions. The later researches of different scientists have confirmed the facts which he demonstrated.

"Repeating the experiment of total extirpation of the two occipital lobes of a monkey, February 19, 1893, M. Vitzou noticed that during the fourth month the animal commenced to perceive persons and objects, but with great difficulty. At the end of fourteen months the ability to perceive was greatly increased. The monkey could avoid obstacles, which he could not do during the first months following the operation.

"On the 24th of April, 1895, Mr. Vitzou repeated the operation upon the same animal. After denuding the skull he found the orifices of trepanation closed by a mass of rather firm connective tissue. On lifting this mass with care, to his astonishment and that of the assistants standing about him, he found the entire space which had formerly been occupied by the occipital lobes completely filled with a mass of new-formed substance. This he proceeded at once to examine.

"A portion was taken from the center of the mass closing the orifice of trepanation, and another from the posterior part of the new-formed substance found in the skull. . . . M. Vitzou demonstrated the presence of pyramidal nerve-cells and of nerve-fibers. The nerve-tissue was present in large quantities and the nerve-cells less numerous than in the occipital lobes of the adult animal, but their presence in the new-formed mass was constant.

"In brief, the conclusion from the preceding experiment is that the new substance occupying the place of the occipital lobes was of nerve nature, and that it was due to a new formation of cells and of nerve-fibers in the brain of the monkey. Here is a fact, says the author, which demonstrates the possibility of regeneration of nerve-tissues in the brain, as well as what was previously known, that active nutrition is maintained in the rest of the organ.

"Moreover, we find in the presence of cells and nerve-fibers in the new-formed mass an explanation of the fact concerning the betterment, altho slight, of the sense of sight. This explains also contradictory facts presented by different scientists, in the case of partial extirpation of the brain followed by an amelioration of the functions lost during the first operation."

## GREEN LEAVES AS PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

IT is not generally known that the production of starch in the tissue of a green leaf may be so regulated and localized by the action of light that such a leaf may be used as a sensitive plate, the image being afterward caused to appear by treatment with iodine, which, as all dabblers in chemistry know, turns starch violet. We translate below portions of a lecture on this subject delivered by M. Errera before the Belgian Microscopical Society and printed in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 16). Says M. Errera:

"If we wish to reduce photography to its simplest necessary elements, it is well known that the whole system of lenses may be dispensed with; a blacking-box pierced with a pin-hole suffices for a camera, on the back of which the image of exterior objects is thrown with exactness. The sole essential elements, then, are: a luminous body (either by rays that it emits or that it reflects) and a sensitive plate.

"M. Clautrian has shown plates for which living beings formed the source of light. Perhaps the inverse experiment will interest you; living matter constituting the sensitive plate, with starch as a product of the photochemical action, and iodine as a developer.

"The reaction of iodine on starch is well known, and has long been employed in microscopy."

After describing the special mode of treatment and the result, which is to produce a violet coloration more or less deep according to the richness of the leaves in starch, the writer goes on to tell of the rôle played by light in the matter—without which the phenomenon could have no photographic significance. Says he:

"We see that the assimilation of carbonic acid and the formation of starch take place only in the light and in the green parts, while the dissolution of this starch and its migration from the leaves toward the stem keeps on day and night. The quantities of starch that thus appear and disappear are considerable. . . .

"I removed the starch from this bean leaf by leaving the plant in darkness several days. Then leaving the leaf fastened to the stem, I carefully enveloped it in tinfoil in which I had cut the four letters of the word *iodé* [French for iodine], and I exposed the whole to the sun. Two days later I plucked the leaf. Treated in boiling water and alcohol it became completely colorless and seemed to present no noteworthy peculiarity. But the four letters were reproduced, in the form of starch, and to develop this image imprinted by the sun in the living tissues, it sufficed to plunge the leaf in a solution of iodine. Then, after being dried with filter-paper, it will preserve its '*iodé*' for years.

"The four letters, as you see, are perfectly legible. But this is a very simple kind of image. Gardiner went much further. Instead of a piece of cut tinfoil, he applied to a leaf that had been deprived of its starch a photographic negative. The solar rays favored the formation of starch in the different parts of the leaf in inverse proportion to the opacity of the negative. Gardiner adds that the 'proof' thus obtained can be rendered more durable by treating it with a soluble salt of silver, which will cause iodide of silver to form wherever there is iodide of starch.

"A yet more interesting application—photographic registration by leaves—was pointed out several years ago by Timiriazeff. In order to show that the rays absorbed by the chlorophyll [the green coloring-matter of the leaf] are also those that produce the decomposition of the carbonic acid, Timiriazeff projected, by means of a heliostat, an achromatic lens, and a prism, a solar spectrum on a leaf that had been deprived of its starch. After an exposure of three to six hours the leaf was detached and treated with iodine. Starch had formed at places corresponding to the [chlorophyll] absorption-bands, and the spectrum had, as it were, written itself in the tissue of the leaf.

"In place of taking the production of starch as an indication of the luminous action, we may also allow mobile organisms to accumulate at the most illuminated portions. With green zoöspores Gardiner thus obtained a positive reproduction of photographic negatives; and you all know the classic experiments of Engelmann, in which the light indirectly attracted bacteria by means of the oxygen emitted under its influence by the green cells. I will not dwell on this, for it is outside of our subject, and I have said enough to show you that the leaf merits an honorable place in treatises on photography, by the side of—and in certain respects, above—gelatinobromide of silver."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### X-RAY SHADOWGRAPHS OF GREAT CLEARNESS.

THE accompanying illustrations represent X-ray shadowgraphs of extraordinary clearness of outline taken by M. E. Colardeau by means of a Crookes tube of very small dimensions constructed by himself. We translate from *La Nature* (Paris, May 30) a description by the editor, Gaston Tissandier, of the apparatus and of the considerations that led to its construction. Says M. Tissandier:

"The passage of the electric discharge in Crookes tubes used for X-ray photography produces, as is well known, a rapid alteration of the degree of vacuum in the apparatus. For this

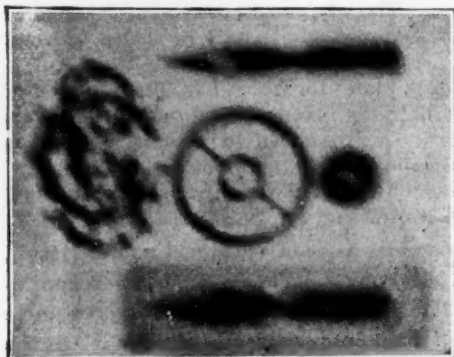


FIG. 1.—Various Objects (a Monogram, Pens, Gear-wheels) photographed through a Plate-holder with a Crookes Tube.

reason the makers have usually made the tubes of very large dimensions. M. E. Colardeau has shown that the result of this is lack of clearness in the photographic images obtained from these tubes. From a consideration not only of established and known facts, but also of the results of his own experiments with tubes of

appropriate form, he has shown that in order that a Crookes tube should give clear photographic shadows, that is to say, shadows having around them as narrow a penumbra as possible, the tube must satisfy three conditions: 1, the cathode (which is supposed to be plane) must be of very small dimensions; 2, the bundle of cathode rays that it emits in a direction at right angles with its surface must meet the wall of the tube at a slight distance from the cathode; 3, the cathode must have sensibly the same diameter as the tube, so as to form a partition dividing it into two compartments. By this arrangement, only the face of the

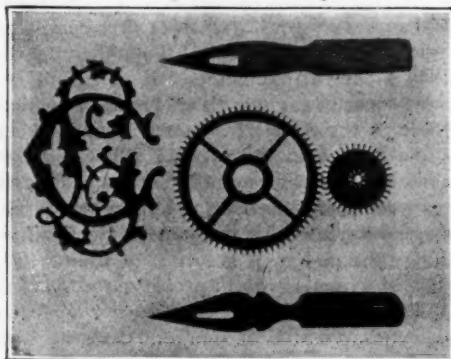


FIG. 2.—The same Objects photographed with Colardeau's Narrow Tube, shown in Fig. 4.

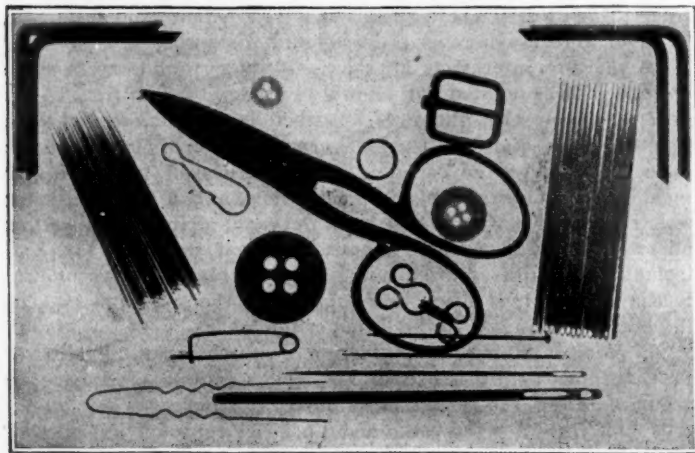


FIG. 3.—Photographs of Scissors, Needles, Pins, etc., enclosed in a Leather Case with Metal Cornerpieces.

cathode turned to the same side as the anode emits cathodic rays. The advantage of this is to avoid the double region of emission of X rays, which is given by a great number of tubes in which both faces of the cathode act, and to concentrate on the sole re-

gion that is preserved almost the whole of the cathodic radiation.

"Starting with these considerations, he was led to think that very clear photographs could be obtained with a cylindrical tube of small diameter containing an equally small cathode placed at sufficient depth in the tube to be at only a slight distance from the opposite wall.

"That the results obtained may be appreciated, we have reproduced here two proofs of different objects made through a closed plate-holder, one (Fig. 1) with one of the current tubes of commerce, the other (Fig. 2) with the tube just described, which is about the size of a cigarette and is represented in its actual dimensions by Fig. 4. Fig. 3, which represents needles, a pair of scissors, etc., gives an idea of the excellent results obtained by M. Colardeau. As the very slight capacity of such a tube gives rise to a very rapid alteration of its degree of efficient exhaustion, owing to the passage of the discharge, it is useful, in practice, to solder to it laterally a tube of considerable volume, with which it communicates and which obviates this inconvenience.

"Notwithstanding its small dimensions, the tube is an energetic source of X rays. Fig. 3, which represents different objects enclosed in a leather case

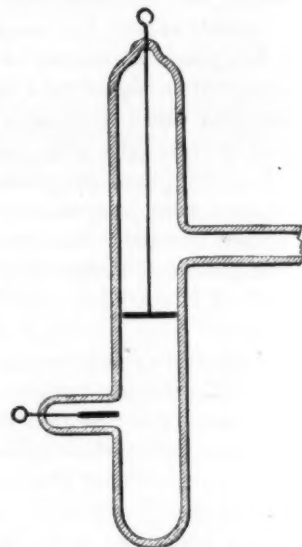


FIG. 4.—Shape and Size of the Tube of M. Colardeau, with which Figs. 2 and 3 were obtained.

like a portfolio, is from a very clear and strong plate obtained in five minutes with a coil giving a 6-centimeter [ $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch] spark. The distance of the object from the tube was 15 centimeters [6 inches]. One minute of exposure suffices to obtain passable plates; a feeble but clear impression may even be had with an exposure of one second, through two leaves of black paper, at the distance of 5 centimeters [2 inches]."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### NEW FORMS OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THERE continues to be considerable discussion regarding the new forms of electric light recently proposed and exhibited, all of which is interesting rather than profitable, as none of them have yet entered the commercial stage. Nevertheless we quote a few opinions to enable our readers to keep abreast of the times in a matter which can hardly be treated with disregard even by skeptics. Of Mr. Moore's vacuum-tube or so-called "etheric" light, *The Electric Review* does not entertain the rose-colored views that we quoted in a recent issue. It says editorially, after mentioning previous more or less successful attempts at this kind of illumination:

"The interest in this subject has gradually increased to such a degree, and the fascinating ocular effect of this form of light is so attractive, that even so impracticable an effort as that with which Mr. D. McFarlan Moore entertained the visitors to the Electrical Exposition has received attention that under ordinary conditions would be entirely impossible. Mr. Steinmetz and other members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers called attention to the enormous expenditure of energy (seven and one-half horse-power) required to produce an insignificant amount of light, hardly equivalent to a few incandescent lamps. Charitably the discussion was not pushed very far. According to Professor Anthony's approximate estimate, the energy consumed merely by about sixteen tubes was over one horse-power, and, considering the quantity of the light evolved, it was hardly one eighth of that which could have been produced by incandescent lamps with the same expenditure of energy. It is fair to say that about four



good Crookes phosphorescent bulbs would have given as much light with much less expenditure of energy."

The last sentence points very decidedly toward Mr. Edison and his proposed phosphorescent lamp. Regarding this we do no better than quote some paragraphs from an interview with the inventor published by *Electricity*, June 3:

"Mr. Edison showed our representative the new lamp, which was in fact simply an egg-shaped Crookes tube about six inches long, containing entering electrodes ending in aluminum disks at either end. Inside of this tube, however, was a white granular substance which he said was a fluorescent mineral the character of which he did not yet wish to make public. This he explained was put into the tube by the glass-blower and fused to its inner surface. Asked if it was better than calcium tungstate as a fluorescent material, he replied that it fluoresced much more strongly *inside* the tube than when affected by the X rays outside the tube. He had tried calcium tungstate inside the tube and found it impossible to maintain his vacuum with it. . . .

"The lamp was connected to the secondary of the induction-coil, and when the current was turned on the bulb was filled with a dense white light, differing in appearance from Moore's light in that it seemed denser and more tangible as well as more brilliant. An examination with the spectroscope showed a normal spectrum with plenty of red in it, but a little too much of the violet to correspond with sunlight.

"The lamp, Mr. Edison said, was giving about 2 candle-power. He had run it up higher, but was afraid to do so as it was the only good tube he now had. He was having some larger ones made which he expected would give about 10 candle-power. It was difficult to believe that the bulb shown was giving so little light, so deceptive are such things to the eye, but Mr. Edison insisted that it was giving no more. . . .

"He spoke very kindly of Mr. Moore and his work, and thought that in his vibrator he had a good thing. The intensity of the light obtained in his tubes, however, he thought had been overestimated, and asserted that a gas could never be made an efficient source of light—it required solids to do this."

But it appears that there are still obstacles. One of these is succinctly stated by Edison himself in this same interview, as follows:

"Speaking of economy, our representative, turning to the huge induction-coil, asked, 'How about that?' 'Oh,' said Edison, 'that's rotten; you've sounded the keynote exactly. This part (putting his hand on the tube) is all right—it is fine; but that part (pointing to the induction coil) is rotten.'"

Still another objection is brought up in an editorial on the subject in *The Electrical World*, June 6, which seems, however, to be rather favorable to Mr. Edison's plan. It says:

"This system, like that employed by Mr. Moore, has undoubtedly the possibility of producing effects sufficient for the purpose of laboratory experiments, but the problem is one of commercial lighting. In Mr. Edison's method many difficulties are in the way, the most important of which is the life of the phosphorescent material. This has always been the chief difficulty to be overcome in this method of vacuum-tube construction, owing to the fact that the substance will not maintain its phosphorescent property after long-continued action. The expense of constructing this type of tube is also important, and for commercial adaptation the use of the induction-coil would doubtless have to be dispensed with. Mr. Edison, it is said, has stated that the terminal voltage at the tubes used in this manner need be but very low, and if this is the case ordinary commercial voltages could be used. The problem is one in which Mr. Edison will delight, as the difficulties are practical rather than theoretical, and it is probable that the work will involve his most earnest efforts. This method of lighting by phosphorescence has generally been considered as being the possible solution of the cold-light problem."

It need not be added that Mr. Moore's friends are in no wise disconcerted, and continue to point out that in actual achievement he is far and away ahead of all rivals.

## AN IMPOSSIBLE JOURNEY.

UNDER this title, Colonel Hennebert contributes to *La Nature* (Paris, May 23) a criticism of the proposition which, it seems, has been made in France with some show of seriousness, to travel from place to place in a straight line by tunneling beneath the earth's surface instead of following along that surface, which compels us at present to move in a curve. Such a tunnel, altho accurately straight, would be "down hill" for half its length and "up hill" for the remaining half, hence most of the distance could be covered by means of gravity alone. Colonel Hennebert concludes that this project is impossible of realization, for reasons which will appear from the following extracts, translated from his article. After allusions to Jules Verne's fantastic tale, "A Journey to the Center of the Earth," he goes on to say:

"This geographic romance is charming from one end to the other, but it is after all only a romance, and since people will persist in desiring to penetrate the mysteries of the interior of our planet, it is best to disabuse these curious adventurers. The best means to dampen their ardor by means of a curative douche is to demonstrate to them mathematically the impossibility of a journey of this kind, an impossibility that should have been revealed to them by their own intuition."

Here Colonel Hennebert tells us that M. Collignon, a French geometer, has recently worked out mathematically the movement of a point on a chord of the terrestrial sphere; that is, practically, the motion of a railway car, let us say, on a railway laid in such a tunnel as we have supposed. As may be easily seen, it would move faster and faster to the middle of the tunnel and then slower and slower to the other end. This end would be reached if there were no resistance, but the friction of the wheels would stop the car at some point between the center of the tunnel and the farther end. Colonel Hennebert quotes M. Collignon's conclusions as follows:

"At a time when people are not afraid of long tunnels it would seem that there would be a great advantage in employing a means of locomotion in which gravity would do almost all the work, and which, by piercing the globe in straight lines, would establish rapid communication between the most distant geographic points. The characteristic of this mode of transport would be that the traveler would always have to descend to reach his objective point, and that the journeys would all take the same time, no matter what the distance might be."

Colonel Hennebert calculates this time (which is, of course, done on the supposition that there is no friction) and finds that it is 42 minutes, 11 seconds, which is, he remarks, little enough for a trip from London to Melbourne, or from Paris to Timbuctu. However, it appears that an important practical consideration has been hitherto overlooked. Says Colonel Hennebert:

"We hasten to declare that a journey of this kind belongs to the domain of the impossible. Without stopping to consider the mass of objections that might be opposed to his calculations, M. Collignon sees an absolute obstacle to the realization of his plan in the enormous pressures that would be developed in the air at the depths that would have to be reached in the course of journeys of any length."

A table, showing the number of atmospheres corresponding to the pressures at different depths is here given and shows that at a depth of only one fiftieth of the earth's radius the pressure would be represented by the number 34,547 followed by 57 ciphers! The article goes on:

"We must then admit that in the whole central part of the tunnel, if it has penetrated to any depth in the subterranean strata, there is a sort of impassable wall, formed by compressed air, in which bodies from the surface of the globe would be stopped, crushed, perhaps burned up.

"To what depth beneath the sea-level can we descend in a pit freely open to the air? It can be shown that the pressure of three

atmospheres is the extreme limit of pressure that can be borne with impunity. To this limit corresponds the depth of 8,750 meters [28,700 feet, or more than 5 miles], and when this has been reached the first fifth of the earth's crust has scarcely been traversed. This depth is yet far from having been reached, even in the most famous mines.

"It is a curious fact that this number of 8,750 meters also nearly expresses the limit of height to which we have been able to rise in the terrestrial atmosphere.

"From all these considerations, we can then conclude that within the limits of less than 9 kilometers either above or below sea-level, by a series of most interesting conditions man sees himself confined by the fateful decree: '*Ne plus ultra.*'"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Nervous Strain of Railway Work.**—"There is reason to believe," says *The British Medical Journal*, "that at all times there are men on the line who are working very near to their breaking strain. We may in regard to this mention three well-known instances which, at the least, show the tension under which work is often carried on. A station-master, seeing a man run over on the line, himself fell down dead upon the platform. Here was a shock which permanently made his heart stand still; but how many times had not that man's heart stood still before? We may feel perfectly certain that if the major shock could kill, the minor daily recurring shocks of a railway life must have greatly damaged a heart so under the influence of the nervous system. Two trains collided at a junction. It was either the fault of the drivers or of the rails, certainly not of the signal-man. The signals were right; yet when the box was entered the signal-man was found to have gone mad, and had to be taken to an asylum, where he remained for long. He was broken utterly by the horror of the dilemma; but what shall we say about the smaller dilemmas which every hour of his working life he had had to solve? Did they not also have an effect, altho a lesser one, upon his brain? A few years ago it was found that the sickness-rate among the signal-men of certain lines was becoming excessive, and it was determined to do away with the system of leaving to one man the whole responsibility of taking charge of a signal-box. At great expense every box along the line was supplied with two men. Great evils were prophesied; it was thought the men would talk, and lark, and neglect their duties. This did not happen, but the sickness stopped. Under the shared responsibility they no longer broke down. If then, as seems to be indubitable, railway 'strain' can have definitely injurious effects upon the nervous system, it becomes an important question for inquiry whether this nervous derangement at all frequently has the effect of impairing the nutrition of the heart. Upon this special point we do not at present possess sufficient information to warrant the expression of a definite opinion."

**Smallpox and Vaccination.**—The city of Gloucester, England, which discarded compulsory vaccination some time ago, has just been visited by a smallpox epidemic. *The British Medical Journal* (May 23) takes occasion to point a moral. After a description of the successful efforts to bring vaccination into local politics in Gloucester, it goes on to say: "By this means, aided by a copious diffusion of mendacious antivaccination literature, the faith of the Gloucesterians in vaccination was gradually but surely undermined. The next stage in the campaign thus cleverly commenced was to 'nobble' the local Board of Guardians by making compulsory vaccination a test question at the annual elections, and in this way to obtain a majority by whose aid a resolution was passed nine years ago suspending the prosecution of vaccination defaulters. From that time to this the state of public opinion in Gloucester, which by a process of inoculation had diffused itself into the neighboring portions of the county, has become increasingly disaffected toward vaccination. With the exception of periodical protests in the annual reports of the medical officers of health for the city and county, there was no effort made to stem the flood of misrepresentations with which the antivaccinators assiduously deluged the district. Then came the epidemic which in the early part of the present year burst like a thundercloud over the city, and awakened it rudely from the fools' paradise into which so many of its inhabitants had been beguiled. Whatever may be the results of the retributive catas-

trophe by which Gloucester has thus been visited, in checking its prosperity and exhibiting it to the nation as an object-lesson to other localities which have followed similar counsels of un wisdom, there is every reason to hope that the antivaccinators will never again be allowed to diffuse their pernicious literature unopposed, as they have hitherto done. The Jenner Society, which has recently been established in Gloucester, has already done good work in exposing the fallacies and misrepresentations by which the antivaccinators have endeavored to whittle away the teachings of the epidemic, and if well supported will be able to present in future a substantial barrier to their mischievous efforts."

**Artificial Tornado Clouds.**—The cloud formation of a tornado has recently been reproduced artificially in England on a small scale by means resembling those recently described and illustrated in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The following description is given in *Science*, May 1: "The apparatus used was a simple one. Two glass screens, 2 feet high, each consisting of three leaves, were set upon a table so as to leave a hexagonal space in the middle. On top of the glass plates a wooden panel of the requisite size was placed, with a round hole 7 inches in diameter in the center. In the hole there was a ventilating-fan, driven by hand, and in the center of the table, between the screens, a shallow vessel containing water was placed, heated by a spirit-lamp, in order that sufficient vapor might be obtained to form the funnel cloud. When the fan is turned on in this apparatus an upward current of air is produced at the center, and a cloud is formed. This cloud has a distinct rotary motion around the center, increasing in velocity as the center is approached. There is further a strong updraft, a great decrease of pressure in the center, and the cloud column is distinctly hollow, in all these respects closely simulating the actual tornado funnel cloud. The conditions of the experiment are, however, so unlike those existing in nature during the occurrence of tornadoes that, altho interesting, the results can not be considered as very important."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"QUEEN VICTORIA, it is stated," says *Electricity*, "has permitted the installation of the telephone at Windsor Castle, Osborne House, Balmoral and Buckingham Palace. The Pope also favors the telephone, and has had it installed in the Vatican. It is stated that he has gone so far as to permit confessions by telephone, but priests are forbidden to grant absolution by telephone."

"A RUSSIAN medical man, Dr. Kotz, has noticed," says *The Electrical Review*, June 3, quoting an unnamed foreign exchange, "that when a light fatigues the eye, the eye seeks repose in a wink, and that the more tiresome the light is the more frequent is the winking. Therefore he set to compare the tiresomeness of different lights by counting the winks; and he found that with a candle the eye winked 6.8 times a minute, with town gas 2.8 times, with daylight 2.2 times, and with electric light 1.8 times a minute. Why not a nod? A nod is as good as a wink."

SPEAKING of the recent restriction of vivisection in the District of Columbia by Congress, *The Medical News* says: "The physiologist, no less than the physicist and chemist, can expect the advancement of his science only as the result of carefully planned laboratory work. If this work is interfered with, medical science will continue to advance by means of experiment, for no legislation can affect the position of physiology as an experimental science. But there will be this important difference: The experimenters will be medical practitioners and the victims human beings."

A CORRESPONDENT of *The National Druggist* writes to that paper that he had prepared some black ink from a formula seen in its pages. He says: "It was all right at first, apparently, but when let stand, it separated into a comparatively clear liquid, and a dense, black precipitate. . . . What is the matter and how can I remedy it?" The answer given by *The Druggist* is as follows: "The 'matter' probably is that our correspondent forgot to add gum arabic, or added too small a quantity of it to hold the ferric tannate in suspension. Add a little more gum. . . . The tannate of iron in all inks must be kept in suspension by some such device, or it will separate and settle, sooner or later."

JAMES N. BASKETT, of Mexico, Mo., writes to *The American Naturalist* that a neighbor of his once owned a blue-jay that amused himself by lighting parlor matches. He says: "I never knew how he acquired the habit—perhaps accidentally, by striking them with the beak or beating them against some hard substance as he did much of his food. When given a match he always hopped to a chair-round and struck it almost directly downward, fulminate 'end on,' and if it did not explode at once his blows were repeated rapidly until it ignited. He would then drop it, spring away and watch it wonderingly while it burned. All matches about the house had to be kept from him. He knew them by their odor, and would tear open packages to get them out. On one occasion his mistress came in and found him with a box from which he had ignited nearly three dozen."



## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## RELATION OF THE PREACHERS TO SOCIAL SUBJECTS.

CHRISTIANITY has never gone further in the expression of its social nature than during the present generation, says Rev. John W. Day, who contributes an article on this subject to *The New World* (June-August). We summarize his introductory argument, as follows: The interest of the church in sociology has become so earnest and widespread as to mark the latter half of this century as a time in which the problems of individual and social behavior and well-being have taken a place beside the problems of individual and social belief and destiny. The organized work of the church abroad, Catholic and Anglican, and the less centralized work so vigorously carried on by churches of every denomination in the United States, and, most notable of all, the turn theological education has taken in this direction, so that no divinity school is now fully equipped that has not its department in which social questions receive equal attention with the weightier matters of the law—these are some of the signs of a genuine transition in the life of the church, and they indicate duties and responsibilities which, if not wholly new, are new as a whole. To quote:

"In considering the effects of this development in one direction and asking how the preaching of the church is likely to be influenced, or is already influenced, certain obvious advantages first appear. The main benefit is the humane atmosphere which has been imparted. Perhaps the subsidence of damnatory preaching has been a result of speculative changes, but the whole process may have been not a little due to the diversion of attention which sociology has effected. The cruelty of logic carrying its decrees into the future can not resist the softening influences of an absorbing passion for present amelioration. If the condemned of the earth may be helped, then it may be that

'The lightning of the judgment-day  
Pause yet a while, in mercy stored,  
Till willing hearts wear quite away  
Their earthly stains.'

"At least the effort to help present need softens prejudgment of the hereafter, and inclines us to wait for the fact before accepting an assuredly fallible vaticination. The humanitarian tone of modern preaching has not only turned intense feeling away from regions where its dictates can not be verified; it has also made passionate endeavor a part of the present program. The bliss of heaven may be multiplied by the pleasure of producing it. Morality and society are no longer cold mechanical forces. They receive an enthusiasm, an impetus, a confidence, an idealizing force when the current of religion enters them. The preaching which merely tolerated the earthly state as a foil to the heavenly state, which condescended to recognize it as a barely endurable cold anteroom to the presence-chamber, and set all its dreams and visions toward another sphere, obtained thereby a great hold upon idealizing man, who loves best a prophecy, and who will endure ills the better for being promised blessings he knows not of; but when that same idealization has human life for its stage the charm is not decreased and the effects are immediate. Preaching becomes more humane, more earnest, more pertinent, because of the modern direction that is given to it. The bent toward social subjects is an inclination toward what is immediately practical, and if the result is not a substitute for theological subjects, it is such a change of field that theological discourse has a nearer and more useful and interesting approach to life."

But Mr. Day thinks that the attractiveness of social subjects may mislead the preacher; that much preaching upon social subjects has been harmful; that the preacher's true relation to social subjects has already come to need readjustment. He says that preaching is nowhere so apt to go off at half-cock as in sociological discussion, and that one who could suggest and inspire as a preacher may as a lecturer betray the amateur, and is most apt to do so where he thinks himself safest. To quote again:

"The authority of the pulpit must have new foundations when

it undertakes the weighty questions of social science. So far as men have gained the prophet's authority it has been by drinking deeply from the prophet's source. They must also be experts in social subjects if they would have the intrinsic worth of their speech fully substantiate its official dignity. But it is to be noted that the importance of these subjects has differentiated them into departments of special study. A man who would master the problem of public charities, tenement-house reform, or the like, and would make it worth while to open his mouth as to the liquor problem, the divorce problem, the labor problem, or the rest, must be something more than an investigator, or rider of sanctified hobby-horses; he must have the authority of scholarship, scholarship without preconceptions, deep and broad-based, candid and fearless, or he will speak, not as one having authority, but as the scribes. The authority of the scholar must be understood here as strictly as elsewhere. It does not consist merely in having the equipment of scholarship, but in possessing the power of the scholar in using it. Scholarly acquirements do not make the scholar, they only make him possible and give him his weapons. A perfect drill-master would not make a general, and learning may make school-teachers without making scholars. He may be more worthy the name who uses but one blade with a master arm than is he who has an armory at his disposal."

The danger which the preacher ought most seriously to consider, says Mr. Day, is that by the threatened division of pulpit attention there may follow the decay of preaching already sometimes announced. He continues:

"It is sometimes said that the decrease in church attendance, the lessened public interest in preaching, is an evidence that the preacher should seek a new field of subjects, and that this is the reason why some preachers feel impelled to preach upon social subjects. But if the facts be admitted, they do not carry with them this interpretation. It is possible that these preachers are seeking to recover lost ground by making haste to lose more. It is possible that the reason of lessened influence lies precisely where it is sought to be recovered, that fewer people go to church because fewer preachers preach. The conviction which goes to the root of the matter is that the decline in preaching has caused indifference to the word of the pulpit. When the specific authority of the pulpit is lost, and preachers preach as the scribes, then people will no longer have recourse to the pulpit for authority. If preachers desert their richest field, they can not wonder that the world has less confidence when they settle in other fields."

Mr. Day remarks that the nerve of the whole matter is this: The world will not be commanded by being followed, attention will not be gained while its wanderings are chased, and people will listen the less for being listened to more. He then says:

"If the pulpit is to keep its ancient hold it must keep its ancient note of authority; there must be a revival of preaching if preaching is to win the ear of men. It is human to despise that which is tolerated, and to tolerate that which condescends, and adapts, and fears, and accommodates. That there is any essential change of human interest which would necessitate this secularization, so to speak, of the pulpit, psychology would of itself disprove. If evidence be asked, there is the effect produced by the great preachers of the present day. Crowds followed Phillips, Brooks, but not as they follow a celebrity or an orator. His popularity was not less an evidence of his greatness than of the public desire for preaching. He never sought popularity by any artifice, by any truckling to the subjects of the day. He always preached, and, while his range of influence and subject was wide as the world, he always had one subject and only one. His subject was religion. One such example in this generation is enough to disprove the cheap and superficial estimate of humanity which declares that the preacher's vocation is gone. But there are many such, and it is still true that those churches are most thronged whose pulpits are the thrones of preaching."

"Nothing is more mistaken than the opinion that the authority of the pulpit is waning, that its influence is not credited now as in former times. If it seems true, the reason is that the authority is not used, and its influence is less creditable. In fact the changes so often taken to mean a decline in the preacher's authority really demand an elevation of that office, and present an opportunity for concentration. The preacher has been relieved from other burdens of authority—the platform, the school, the press have

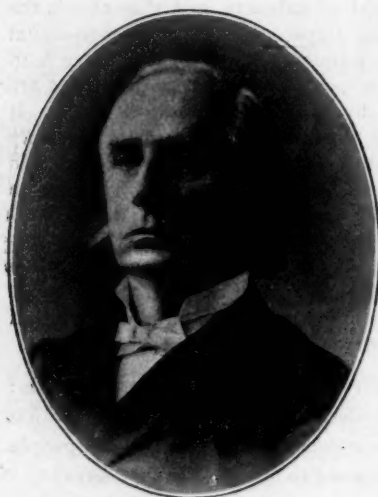
taken from him the functions which in the old time he bravely and efficiently fulfilled from necessity. His authority has not been destroyed thereby or even hampered. It has been revealed and released, and the preacher's office has been left in clear and unencumbered eminence."

In coming to "the root principle" under which the preacher's relation to social subjects should be defined, Mr. Day says:

"The principle is that preaching is an art; and as an art its influence upon life must be central and unifying, not discursive and multiplied. The preacher should understand that the sermon will best reach its end by placing itself at the center of life rather than at any point on its circumference. However far it may seem to be from these outlying regions, if it but apply power from the center, the sermon will affect life through its whole orbit."

### DOINGS OF THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States lasts a month, and costs, according to somebody's estimate, four dollars a minute. Of the one which began on the first of May in Cleveland, Ohio, and continued throughout the month, *The Christian Advocate* says "that Methodism unquestionably never [before] gathered into one body such a glittering galaxy of talented men and women."



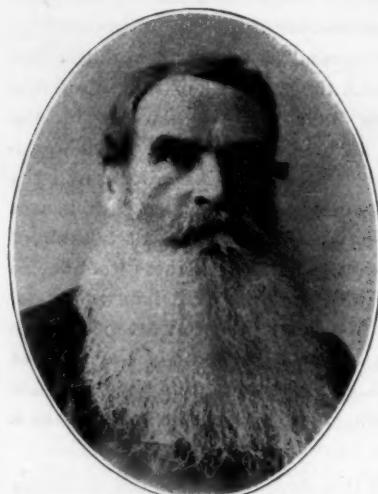
BISHOP BOWMAN.

The principal features of general interest were the irrepressible woman question and the election of bishops and other general officers. The woman question was brought up by the attendance of four women duly elected as lay delegates, and the controversy was at once precipitated over the question whether the constitution made them eligible to seats. There was a lively debate, but a compromise was finally reached in committee, according the women their seats on the understanding that this action was neither a recognition nor a denial of their right thereto, and referring the question of eligibility to the annual conferences for a vote. This action Dr. Buckley, the leader of the opposition to women, admits will result in the women's coming into the next General Conference on unimpeachable grounds. The four women delegates would not, however, occupy seats to which their right was disputed, and withdrew.

Two members of the Board of Bishops, namely, Bishop Bowman and Bishop Foster, were declared non-effective by reason of age, as was also Bishop Taylor, the missionary bishop. In place of the two former, Drs. C. C. McCabe and Earl Cranston were elected, and Dr. J. C. Hartzell was made missionary bishop. Fifteen ballots were taken before an election (under the two-thirds rule) was made, and the conference was at one time on the verge of indefinitely postponing the election because of the difficulty in reaching a decision. Rev. Drs. A. J. Palmer and W. T. Smith were made missionary secretaries (Dr. Leonard being reelected), and Rev. M. C. B. Mason, "a coal-black negro of a powerful frame," was elected secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society in place of Dr. Hartzell. No other changes were made in the general offices, and no changes of consequence in the editorial offices. When Dr. Buckley was reelected editor of *The Christian*

*Advocate*, of New York, he received, according to the editorial correspondent of *The Independent*, "a great ovation." He was, the same authority says, "the idol of the Conference, and there was a great desire to break away from the rules and declare him editor by acclamation."

The Conference refused to make any changes in the section of the Discipline forbidding dancing, card-playing, theater-going, and similar amusements. A proposal to provide for the appointment by bishop, on a two-thirds vote of an annual conference, of a conference evangelist, was adopted, and a proviso added requiring pastors who desire the services of an evangelist outside the Conference to obtain the consent of the presiding elder.



BISHOP TAYLOR.

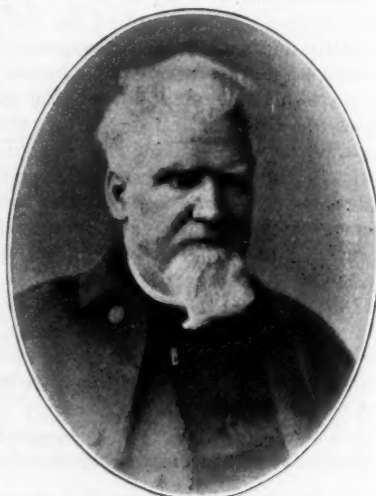
The pastoral element in the Conference was not, it seems, a large one. Of the 337 ministerial delegates, but 98 were pastors, 170 were presiding elders, 69 general officers.

Another action taken by the Conference is thus described by *The Independent's* editorial correspondent (Dr. H. K. Carroll):

"The most questionable action of the Conference the last week was its decision, in face of many warnings, to go into the business of insuring church property. It is claimed in behalf of the project that the rates charged by the stock companies are exorbitant, and that the mutual plan, as tried in the Wisconsin and other conferences, is vastly cheaper and equally safe. A Board of Commissioners was created. The Board is to elect a manager. The plan proposes three-year insurance at the regular rates, one-third to be paid in cash, and notes to be given for one and two years respectively. The *pro rata* share of profits is to be deducted from the notes."

The Conference has elicited a fair but not unusual amount of comment from the church press. *The Advance* (Cong., Chicago) is rather sharp in criticism, saying that "the eager struggle for official position, the exultation of the victors and the chagrin of the defeated have presented this honored denomination at its worst and must have given pain to all its friends." *The Congregationalist* (Boston), speaking of the retirement of the two bishops, which it at first denounced as a harsh action, revises its opinion and says: "It is difficult to see how what was done could have been done more considerately, and the action of the Conference is heartily indorsed by most of the denominational journals." *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) thus interprets one of the actions of the conference:

"The Methodist General Conference passed resolutions which are understood to aim at the banishment of Christian Endeavor from the denomination; those societies which have refused to be transformed into Epworth Leagues are to be quietly but effectively excluded."



BISHOP FOSTER.

"The Methodist General Conference passed resolutions which are understood to aim at the banishment of Christian Endeavor from the denomination; those societies which have refused to be transformed into Epworth Leagues are to be quietly but effectively excluded."



tually coerced. The Methodists have no use, apparently, for the interdenominational society."

*The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis., Chicago) expresses its joy over the disposition of the woman question and calls attention to the inroads that political demands make upon the Conference toward the close, saying:

"The special years appointed for general conference sessions are hurried, since they also serve as 'presidential years' in which national nominations are made by the several political parties. Moreover, the political conventions generally assemble in June, just after the conference closes. It would seem that the number of those who are members of the conference and also of the nominating conventions is increasing. The fact tends to increase the number of absentees from our general conference at the closing sessions. These gentlemen have been away from home for nearly a month, and, aside from that fact, it is reasonable to suppose that they deem it quite necessary to get home early, so as to meet political committees, or to transact business relating to their coming June conventions. We are glad that many Methodists are deemed able and morally sound enough to merit political trusts, but the fact is related to the evil that our Conference quorums are compelled to yield to the political demands of which we speak."



DR. J. M. BUCKLEY.

#### A PEACEFUL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ONE of the most notable features of the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga was the harmonious and conciliatory spirit which marked its proceedings. For the first time in a number of years there were no acrimonious debates and no threatenings of division and rebellion. Such divisive issues as were raised were settled in an amicable way and some troubles were averted by a wise compromise. This happy outcome of the Presbyterian family gathering is attributed partly to the pleas for peace and harmony put forth by Dr. Booth, the retiring Moderator, and by Dr. Withrow, his official successor. Both these men pleaded earnestly with their brethren to study the peace and unity of the denomination in all their work. The delegates were also made aware in various ways of a very general desire on the part of the membership of the Presbyterian Church at large for a cessation of the controversies which have marred the deliberations of the General Assembly for so many years.

It was expected that the Briggs controversy would be again renewed over the proposition to take steps to secure to the church the endowments and property of Union Theological Seminary, where Dr. Briggs is still retained. But the special committee recommended that no contest of the kind be entered upon "at the present time," and a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly, which *The Evangelist*, a strong supporter of the liberal wing, prints in large type on its title-page under the heading "Peace with Honor." The following are the words of the resolution, together with a bracketed comment by *The Evangelist*:

The General Assembly highly appreciates the readiness of the Boards of Control in some of our Theological Seminaries shown during the past year to carry out the plan approved by the General Assembly of 1895; and while others of the Boards of Control have not seen their way clear as yet to adopt the general provisions of the plan and to carry them into effect, the Assembly can not but hope [not a word of coercion!] that upon further consideration they may see their way clear to come to such a conclusion

that all the funds and property in their hands and the teaching in said seminaries may be so completely safeguarded to the church that benevolent persons contemplating making gifts or bequests to those institutions may have the fullest confidence in the future security of such gifts and bequests."

The *New York Observer*, a representative of what is known as the conservative element among the Presbyterians, says:

"The pacific character of the recent meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga is cause for profound thankfulness to Almighty God. 'Behold, how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.' There was an evident desire from the start to make harmony a guest at every session. Abundant opportunities for discord presented themselves. Widely different views prevailed on important questions of polity and administration, but the olive branch of peace hung suspended over the brethren, and all seemed alike anxious to avoid disturbing it. Thus the opportunities for strife passed unnoticed, and amity and concord prevailed. At the same time, harmony was not secured at the expense of principle or truth. The great Presbyterian Church stands exactly where it did. Let who will mark well her towers; there is not a rift in them. Let who will see to her foundations; they are firm and sure. Her walls still stand four-square to all the winds that blow."

In an editorial on "The Two Moderators" *The Interior* dwells in a joyful strain upon the peaceful character of the Assembly, which it ascribes largely to Dr. Booth's "Christ-like appeal to his brethren." In this line it says:

"This appeal came from a man who was himself a gladiator in the polemic arena, a man who had no reason, in fear, to shrink from conflict. Any man might have said, 'Let us have peace,' and his words would have not awakened an echo. But when the greatest military genius of the century said it, all the world heard, and bowed its hearty acknowledgment."

"Now our faith and hope in a bright sky and in favoring winds from heaven for our church will not be darkened should there be here and there a clap or a rumble of thunder or a flash of angry fire in the dying-away and retiring storm. The better day has dawned. There will henceforth be more conservatism in progress, and more progress in conservatism. There will be less suspicion and more confidence, less acrimony and more charity—and a bending anew of the energies of the church to the age-long war of the conquest of the world to our risen and reigning King."

*The Independent* sees in the conduct of the Assembly an indication of better things to come for the Presbyterian denomination, a turning of the tide. It says:

"It is hard work for Christian men to keep up the tension of suspicious watchfulness against the heresy of their brethren more than five or six years at a time; after that they want peace. The church was utterly tired of belligerent orthodoxy, and was ready to experiment a while with placable orthodoxy. So the committee which has for these years been hatching the theological seminaries was discharged with thanks, and can do no more mischief. The seminaries which refused to submit to its recommendations were again 'recommended,' but not ordered—for they could not be ordered—to do something or other, which they will not. A committee that was getting ready to lead the young people's societies out of the Christian Endeavor pastures into a tight Presbyterian paddock was thanked and bidden to go into better business. Some stout words were said to the New York Presbytery, which will take Union Seminary students under its care; but nothing more than words, until the relative rights of presbytery and Assembly shall have been formulated. The Cincinnati Samson, who was about to pull down the Presbyterian House in New York, was told to go slow until a wise committee of ten laymen should consider the matter; and a committee was appointed to advise with the Board of Home Missions, whose expenses have got quite too far ahead of its income. It was a good, wise, conservative assembly, which recognized that its predecessors had stirred up strife; and ex-Moderator Booth and Moderator Withrow were the leaders of a willing majority, who were glad at last to hear soft words."

A LATE decision by the Congregation of Rites, at Rome, declares that by the consent of the bishop a hymn can be sung under certain circumstances, in the vernacular at private mass.

## THE QUESTION OF BAPTIST SUCCESSION.

THE Baptist papers are still discussing the article on "Baptists," by Dr. Whitsitt in the new edition of Johnson's *Cyclopedia* (see *LITERARY DIGEST*, May 23, p. 115). In this article Dr. Whitsitt said, among other things, that the baptism of Roger Williams "was most likely performed by sprinkling; the Baptists of England had not yet adopted immersion; and there is no reason which renders it probable that Williams was in advance of them in that regard." This statement, coming as it does from the president of a Baptist theological seminary, has aroused considerable feeling in the denomination, particularly in the South. Some of the Southern Baptist papers are going so far as to call for President Whitsitt's resignation on the ground that he is disloyal to his denomination. The main question involved in the controversy is that concerning Baptist succession, as to the time when immersion was adopted and practised in the Christian Church. Dr. Whitsitt himself has an article in *The Religious Herald* (Udenom.) setting forth his views. He says:

"Ever since I entered upon the study of Baptist history I have been solicitous to trace out our succession as a religious people. In this enterprise I have felt that it was important to make the journey toward the sources of our history all the way by water, and not by land. Immersion is as truly one of our distinct principles as a converted membership. We are not at liberty to include among our predecessors any who are not immersionists, whatever other claims these may have upon our respect and reverence. To pursue a different course would be to surrender immersion, which can not be thought of."

Commenting on this *The Western Recorder* (Louisville) says:

"The point in Dr. Whitsitt's statement to which his brethren objected was that he seemed to believe men could be Baptists who had not adopted immersion. The general belief among Southern Baptists is that Baptists adopted immersion about the year 30, and have been immersing ever since, and that wherever there has been a Baptist, he believed in immersion. Dr. Whitsitt believes this latter clause as strongly as any man, as is shown from his words. Also he believes that immersion was adopted in the year 30."

In the course of a long editorial discussing Dr. Whitsitt's position, *The Baptist and Reflector* (Nashville) comes to this conclusion:

"We confess that for our part it would make no particular difference with us if the fact should be fully established that Roger Williams was sprinkled, and that the English Baptists—if we may call them such—practised baptism by sprinkling prior to 1641. We propose to get our baptism not from Roger Williams, but from Christ; not from the English Baptists, but from John the Baptist. The real question is, as we said recently, not how was Roger Williams baptized, but how was Christ baptized; not what the English Baptists of 250 years ago thought upon the subject, but what Christ and the inspired writers of the New Testament thought 1,850 years ago. As to this question there can be little dispute. Let us not be understood, however, as denying the principle of Baptist succession: We believe that the Baptists started about the year 26 A.D., and that there have been Baptists in the world ever since."

*The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) confesses itself surprised at the position taken by Dr. Whitsitt in *The Religious Herald*, and after reviewing the several points of his article, it makes the following observations:

"1. Baptists do not need to trace any lineal succession of churches of their faith. Their true lineage consists in present conformity to the apostolic pattern. Visible church succession is as fallacious as visible apostolic succession. Both theories are an attempt to make a man or an organization the channel of that which Baptists believe proceeds without mediation directly from Christ to the human soul and to the church. High-churchism among Baptists is as pernicious and fallacious as among Episcopalians or Roman Catholics. Robert Robinson, one of the most venerable of our historians, has well said in his 'Ecclesiastical Researches':

"Uninterrupted succession is a specious lure, a snare set by sophistry, into which all parties have fallen. And it has happened to spiritual genealogists as it has to others who have traced natural descents. Both have woven together twigs of every kind to fill up remote chasms. The doctrine is necessary only to such churches as regulate their faith and practise by tradition, and for their use it was first invented. . . . Protestants, by the most substantial arguments, have blasted the doctrine of papal succession, and yet these very Protestants have undertaken to make proof of an unbroken series of persons of their own sentiments following one another in due order from the Apostles to themselves."

"2. As a matter of fact, neither historically nor logically is immersion the cardinal doctrine of Baptists. The popular understanding that our chief distinctive principle is immersion, and that we separate ourselves from other churches on the external form of a rite, is a popular misunderstanding. If immersion occupied the place among us that it is superficially assumed that it does, the Mormons and the Greek Church would be the bodies in closest kinship with us. Immersion is only a single corollary from the two principles that are really cardinal with us, namely, the supreme headship of Christ and the supremacy of the Scriptures as the rule of faith and practise. There are other corollaries which come closer to the heart of our life, such as a regenerate church and soul-liberty."

"3. While Baptists practise a generous toleration for those who pin their faith to the 'validity'—a word 'pickled through and through with popery'—of their church organizations and ordinances, these brethren have no title whatever to assume that they represent a superior type of Baptist faith. On the contrary, their reliance upon externals involves peculiar perils to that true simplicity of faith which relies solely upon Christ as revealed in His Word and through His Spirit."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH COOK have been at Cliff Seat, Ticonderoga, their summer home, since the first of May.

IT is stated that the Presbyterian Church of Japan is soon to begin missionary work in Formosa. President Ibuka, of Tokyo, and President Ogimi, of Steele College, Nagasaki, have been appointed to visit the field and report to the Mission Board. Three thousand dollars are to be raised from the Japanese churches to inaugurate and push forward this new work.

THE hall which the Jesuits are to open at Oxford University, England, will, so it is said, be connected with St. Edmund's College. It will be in charge of Rev. R. E. Clarke, S.J., who was formerly a fellow and tutor of St. John's College, and resigned that post in 1869, when he became a Catholic, the law abolishing religious tests not having then been enacted.

THE revival, or rejuvenation, of the degree of B.D. is a noticeable fact in connection with more recent theological educational development. There is manifest a disposition in some quarters to make that degree mean more than it once did. Many who earned, or at least obtained, the title long ago have never felt disposed to insist upon it, any more than college graduates have cared to air their B.A.—*The New York Observer*.

IT is a singular and suggestive fact that in this country of magnificent distances and innumerable towns both the new Methodist bishops should be natives of one small Ohio town. The presence of Ohio University probably explains, not the birth, but the direction of their talents, and is another testimony to the formative power of an institution of learning with the youth of the town where it is located.—*The Congregationalist*.

THE Wesleyans in England are discussing the cause of their census decrease. One correspondent of *The Methodist Recorder* thinks it is "probably bicycles." The Rev. Hugh Price-Hughes, on the other hand, seems to think the church has something to do with it, for he told a meeting of London ministers that "the Anglican clergyman moves about with enthusiasm, and with the air of a man who is about to win."—*The Church Evangelist, Toronto*.

*The Watchman* thinks that the practise of preaching from texts has little or no scriptural warrant, and is responsible for many erroneous opinions as to what the Bible teaches. "Preachers frequently take a text," it says, "without much reference to its connection in the Scriptures, or to its place in the progressive revelation which the Bible records, and sometimes they use a text as a simple motto or a point of departure. How grievously the Bible has been misinterpreted and maltreated by text-hunters will be plain to any one who consults a large collection of sermons."

*The Presbyterian Banner*, of Pittsburg, is very severe on Dr. Lyman Abbott because of a recent sermon preached in Plymouth Church in which, it says, "Dr. Abbott denied the reality of the Old-Testament miracles and even went so far as to intimate that the resurrection of Christ could be explained on the theory of suspended animation." On this and other utterances in the same sermon, *The Banner* comments as follows: "It is simply stuff-garbage, with which to deceive and lead away the thoughtless. Nor is it strange that Dr. Abbott should indulge in such talk. At least twenty-five years ago he began to wander away from the truth of the Bible, altho like most of his class he then and afterward insisted that he was within the limits of strict orthodoxy. But he is an example of the natural tendency of the position he took at that time, and has landed in blank infidelity."



## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## ENGLAND AND THE GREAT NORTHERN SPECTER.

THE Venezuelan question being momentarily dragged along in a sleepy manner, the Transvaal having informed England most emphatically that she will not tolerate interference, and the danger of an opening of the Egyptian question being put off by the private troubles of the French, the political editors of our British contemporaries return to their favorite theme, the advance of Russia in Asia. London *Life* heaves a sigh of commiseration for Lord Salisbury's Government, "which, in spite of its immense majority in the Commons, is not resting on a bed of roses, on account of foreign troubles." *The St. James's Gazette* draws a grewsome picture of the power of the Czar:

"The Emperor stood erect bareheaded, while all we in the cathedral kneeled—and not we alone, but all the large crowd outside, the soldiers, the people in the streets; nay, not the Moscow streets merely, but far and wide through the towns of Russia, at the promised signal of this second great instant, every Russian was praying to heaven for the Czar, standing amid us, silent, bareheaded, erect."

"This solemn tableau," says the paper, "fills Englishmen with terror and hatred," for they know that "tho the character of the Russians is Oriental, the directing mind is Western." The paper concludes as follows:

"The time has gone by either for ignoring the advance of Russia, or for merely regarding the phenomenon with furious hostility. We must make our account with an expansion, which depends so largely not on the will of men or parties, but on causes which are to be found in physiology, geography, and history, and ascertain how best this mighty movement can be guided and influenced, so as to come least into damaging collision with the other great world-movement of our time—that is to say, the dissemination over a large part of the globe of the influence, the industry, and the ideas of the races we call Anglo-Saxon."

The Russian press can not find any cause for all this row. One of England's grievances is that Russia is building railroads to tap the trade of Persia and Afghanistan. "Surely," says the *St. Petersburg Sviat*, "Russia can make what improvements she pleases on her own ground." This paper nevertheless acknowledges that the railroad to Herat will have military significance, but adds that this is quite justifiable, as England interferes wherever she can with Russian trade. With regard to Korea, the *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, still asserts that Russia will not interfere with the independence of that kingdom. But the thing England objects to most strenuously is the acquisition of a decent harbor on the part of Russia.

*The Morning Post*, which has all along maintained that England has a right to annex the disputed Venezuelan territory, because a powerful empire like Great Britain must not be hampered by territorial restrictions in extending its influence, nevertheless views the expansion of Russia very differently. It says:

"Russia is to find a warm harbor in the Pacific. For what purpose? The theory that a power which extends across the northern half of Asia is entitled to conquer any parts of Southern Asia which it covets in order to find an outlet for its trade across half the Continent is too absurd to require serious refutation. With the largest territory in the world and the largest army, the Russian Empire seeks to become the rival of the great maritime powers. If she can attain to that position, she will press upon all her neighbors like a nightmare. Opposition to Russia is the cardinal point of British policy, of any defense of British interests. Luckily the same danger threatens Japan, and the Chinese Government has become aware that Russia is a more formidable antagonist than Japan. The three powers must combine. An alliance once formed renders it impracticable for Russia to invade Chinese territory without a declaration of war from the allies. In such a case the Russian fleets would be driven into the Baltic and

the Black Sea by the British, or destroyed. The military forces of Japan would be amply sufficient to defeat any Russian armies that can be moved across Asia."

Curiously enough, the Japanese show very little liking for an alliance with England. The *Kokumin*, Tokyo, thinks it is best for Japan to act single-handed, and the *Mainichi* believes that Japan should protect her interests in Korea even at the risk of having alone to fight Russia. The English papers in the Far East advise the mother country to make a deal with Russia. *The Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, expresses itself as follows:

"Russia is to have the right to build railroads in Manchuria, to erect fortifications and barracks, to use Chinese harbors for her own purposes, and to monopolize Chinese trade. Nor is this all. An army of 100,000 men is to be raised and officered by Russians. China has sealed her own fate, while Russia, without firing a shot, has won a position which, five years ago, would have been thought cheap at a cost of 100,000 lives and \$250,000,000. Meanwhile England sees her plans collapse like a house of cards. She must, however, now be moved to action. If she can not prevent sequestration of Chinese territory, she can at least participate in the partition. If England can come to terms with the great northern power, there is no reason why she should not be heir to the affluent central possessions of the decrepid Manchu dynasty."

In searching for the cause of this discussion on the part of the British press, the actual gains of Russia seem to have been much overrated. Japan has not altogether lost the advantages which her late war has brought her in Korea, especially as the thousands of Japanese residents in the Hermit Kingdom exercise much influence. The existence of a secret treaty between China and Russia is absolutely denied, not only by these powers, but also by the British foreign office. The advantages obtained by the Russians in Che-fu seem to consist of a concession to a Russian trading firm only, and of the army trained and officered by Russians absolutely nothing appears to be known. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, remarks that "England, like the devil, gets much noise and mighty little wool by shearing a pig." The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Perhaps Russia is gaining a firm footing in Che-fu, but what of that? China can not be blamed for entering into closer relations with Russia. Even a union between Russia and China could not hurt the interests of a European power. England has proved herself to be the champion of treacherous attacks upon the independence of weaker states, and no one should be surprised if help is sought with other powers against the machinations of England. Germany has no cause to object to a Russo-Chinese alliance, as long as Japan is not threatened thereby. Once the political situation was different, but England must expect the natural consequences of her policy."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"It is highly astonishing that the Che-fu incident should cause such widespread concern in England. Che-fu is one of those treaty ports in which the Chinese Government has granted land to foreigners of different nationalities; it is therefore impossible to talk of exclusive English rights. Che-fu is of no strategical importance, but the Russians, who are not likely to be deterred by English 'excitement,' will have a pleasant position there, as Che-fu is a celebrated watering-place."

It is possible that English suspicion is on the wrong track, and that, when the British press discovers its mistake, there will be an outcry against Germany. Over a hundred German officers and non-commissioned officers are not only engaged, but actually on the spot, training Chinese troops. Brandt, the late German Minister to China, who had to leave the diplomatic service for marrying a foreigner (his wife is an American), has been appointed as *ex-officio* member of the Chinese Foreign Office, and important concessions have been granted to German firms. Already the London *Times* speaks of "Germany's persistent animosity toward England," and her "fawning sympathy toward Russia."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### A BRUSH BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BERLIN.

IT is not often that the German Foreign Office publishes an account of its proceedings. The occasion for doing so must be very weighty. Yet the case in which Secretary Marshall has departed from the usual rules of his department, by publishing a diplomatic correspondence in the official *Reichsanzeiger*, is at first sight hardly warranted. L. Stern, a German Jew who had risen to affluence in the United States, insulted Baron Thüngen, a Bavarian official, during his stay at Kissingen. He was punished, as the American Government thought, too severely. The result was a dissertation on German law, a lesson in international courtesies, and a momentary estrangement between Washington and Berlin. We give below an extract of the correspondence between Secretary Olney, Freiherr von Marschall, and Baron Thielmann on the subject, as it appeared in the German official gazette: Secretary Olney opened the ball by a note to the German Ambassador in which he criticized the proceedings of the German court as follows:

"The proceedings against Mr. Stern appear to have been arbitrary and conducted with unmerited vigor, not only with regard to the demand of excessive bail, but also in the final sentence which includes, besides a fine, a degrading term of imprisonment. Mr. Stern must not be subjected to this crowning indignity, for such punishment could not be justified from any point of view. Whatever may be done with Mr. Stern, it is to be hoped that the relations between this country and the one you represent so worthily will not be disturbed. Complications between great nations have, nevertheless, arisen from causes as insignificant as this, and I believe that I am not saying too much in declaring that, if Mr. Stern's arguments and the serious protestations of this Government are insufficient to procure a just pardon, the people of this country will obtain a very unfavorable impression of the justice dealt out to American citizens in German states, and of the position taken up by the Imperial Government in such cases."

Thereupon Secretary Marshall telegraphed to the German Ambassador in the following terms:

"Answer immediately that you must reject, as entirely unjustifiable, any criticism on the verdict in the Stern case, and that you must refuse to make the administration of justice in any state of the German Union, or the right of pardon of its prince, the subject of diplomatic reclamation. If the Government over there has any communications to make to His Majesty's Government, it is at liberty to do so through its representative here."

Ambassador Thielmann acted upon this instruction, and received the following answer from Secretary Olney:

"You misunderstand the situation in rejecting my criticism as entirely unjust. A miscarriage of justice is possible in any state. If a foreigner suffers under it, his Government is justified and compelled to assist him. The view that an absurd sentence may not be criticized by the Government of the state whose citizen is made to suffer can not be upheld as in accordance with dictates of common sense in any state. Mr. Stern, however, does not stand upon his legal rights; he begs that a charitable view of his case be taken, and that you will use your great influence on his behalf. The request was made because you must be aware of the manner in which the verdict is viewed here."

Informed of the text of this second note, Secretary Marshall wired the following instructions to v. Thielmann:

"Inform the Secretary of State once more that the Imperial Government can not receive complaints from foreign Governments except in the customary way—through their representatives here. Mr. Runyon spoke to me about the Stern case a few days ago. He thought that Stern had been treated very harshly; that Baron Thüngen should have accepted his apologies, and his offer to give \$1,250 to the poor; that the bail was too high and the sentence to a term of imprisonment too rigorous. In the United States, said Mr. Runyon, Stern is a highly respected and influential person, and his sentence has made a very bad impression. I

replied that we must reject, on principle, every attempt to discuss the right of pardon held by a German sovereign, as well as any kind of criticism on sentences pronounced by German courts. With us bail is fixed according to the wealth of the prisoner; judiciary proceedings resulting from unlawful acts can not be warded off here by giving money to the poor, and, as regards the imprisonment, that part of the sentence is according to the law. In Germany the law is equal, for all the courts are entirely independent; Americans and Germans are treated alike. Where German law rules, German views alone can be considered. At present the Sunday-closing law is administered with iron rigor in New York, and several Germans have been punished with fine and imprisonment for selling beer on Sunday. Such rigor is unknown in Germany, yet we do not even think of intervening, and must expect the Government of the United States to act in an analogous manner. If Mr. Stern wished suspension of the execution of his sentence, he must apply to the Bavarian authorities."

The German press is unanimous in defense of the position taken by the Foreign Office. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that "bail is demanded to insure the presence of the accused. The fact that Stern could afford to 'skip' his bail of \$20,000 proves that a much higher sum ought to have been asked. German law does not provide that a rich man should escape punishment by sacrificing money." The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, expresses itself as follows:

"Secretary Olney said that the relations between Germany and the United States would suffer. That was September 26, 1895, but there are as yet no ill-effects. When he received an energetic answer, Secretary Olney altered his tone, and declared that he only wanted mercy for Stern. We do not know what would have been the result if Secretary Olney had acted in this way at the start, but it is very probable that Stern would have come off much cheaper. Ambassador Runyon knew better; he did not criticize the sentence of the court; he only spoke of its effect upon public opinion in America; but American courts are not given to regard German public opinion."

The *Temps*, Paris, is a little sarcastic. It thinks that the people of the United States, in spite of its enthusiastic indorsement of the founding of the German Empire, do not sufficiently study German views. "The Americans," says that paper, "put their foot in it pretty frequently." The *Temps* rehearses with great gusto the story of American condolences to the German Government when the leader of the Opposition in the Reichstag died, which is on a par with condoling with the United States Government at the death of a Confederate leader. The *Speaker*, London, takes a different view. It says:

"In Germany the most useful private citizen submits without a murmur to the boorish brutalities and incivilities of the ordinary German railway official. But the inhabitants of countries in which freedom and civilization go hand in hand are revolted beyond measure by the degradation of individual manhood which is the conspicuous feature of German civil life. They decline to submit their own personal independence to the untender mercies of the official class; they are filled with hatred of that class, and along with that hatred grows up a corresponding scorn for a nation which seems to have lost its self-respect in its dismal submission to an all-pervading barrack-room system of discipline."

The *Kieler Zeitung* remarks that "it is difficult for Englishmen to learn that the Germans appoint only men of tried integrity as officials, and that, as their salaries are not high, these officials are rewarded by the respect paid to them. Among Germans honors are a greater incentive to ambition than money. The paper maintains that if an American who is highly respected in his own country behaves in a manner worthy of respect in Germany, he will be treated civilly by all, officials included.—Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST."

WESTPHALIAN coal is to be put on the English market. The *St. James's Gazette* points out that altho English coal is superior to any foreign article, the frequent strikes of the British miners seriously interfere with business, and consumers are looking for a market which will furnish a more steady supply.



## ACTIVITY OF FRENCH ROYALISTS.

SOMEWHAT stormy dissensions among the Republican elements of France have raised the hopes of the Royalists, and they are displaying an energy quite unusual in them. The Orleanist family are making a bolder attempt to get into the good graces of the people than ever before. They are tired of being puppets in the hands of a clique, and are working for themselves. Prince Henri has earned much applause by his attitude toward England. The English regard him as their enemy because his geographical researches have always been accompanied by some attempts to negotiate with native chiefs in the interest of France. Prince Henri, however, denies that he is moved by any special animosity toward England. "But if a man who defends the rights of his country," he writes in a letter to *The Times*, "is to be called the enemy of England, then, indeed, I am a hater of Britons, and proud of it." This proud language is contrasted in France with the attitude of many Republican ministers. Another surprise from the Orleans is the manifesto the Pretender Philippe issues to the Central Committee of Royalist Propaganda, of which the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier is the head. The committee did not think it advisable that Duke Philippe should stand as a candidate for election. But the Pretender writes:

"I am sorry that you do not approve of the plan of my friends among the laboring-classes to agitate for my candidature. We must choose between the appearance of royalty and its actual establishment. If you think that the monarchy can be restored by idle waiting, and looking on from a traditional position, then I differ from you. I hope there will be no difference of opinion about my duty. I alone have a right to judge what is necessary to uphold the royal dignity, and I do not believe that this dignity would suffer if in a French town, however small, the voters should call upon me to serve my country. Would you have me reject such priceless evidences of confidence, and to show mistrust in the suffrage, for the sake of the absurd legend that monarchical rights and suffrage can not be reconciled? Does not history prove that both principles are to be united?"

The Pretender also approves of Prince Henri's acceptance of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the Republic. "If I were to stand at the head of the nation," he asks, "would you have good citizens refuse honors conferred upon them by me, because they held or still hold republican views?" The entire monarchist press is highly elated with the Prince's action. Even the Imperialists approve of it. The *Gaulois* is certain that the Prince receives applause among the people. The Republican papers think it necessary to answer him. The *Temps* says:

"If Philippe of Orleans really intends to have himself elected Member of the Chamber of Deputies, he commits a contradiction against his own principles. If a Royalist Pretender accepts a mandate as Member of Parliament according to the rules of universal suffrage just like any other common citizen, then he gives up his character of Pretender to the Crown by divine right. His newly acquired rights stand in direct opposition to the old, and the latter must suffer by the conflict. One can not invoke the rights conferred by election and the divine right of tradition at one and the same time."

But our contemporary forgets, as the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, points out, that Philippe of Orleans stigmatizes his traditional rights as an absurd legend, and is willing to take his chances of becoming King of France through the free-will of the people. The Berlin paper adds:

"This is plain substitution of the voice of the people for the voice of God, and the Bonapartist pretenders, and such men as General Boulanger, have now no longer an advantage over the Orleans. We will now, probably, witness a campaign carried on by plebiscite. Duke Philippe will, in spite of the warnings of the committee, stand as candidate for the arrondissement of Cholet. Count Maille, who has represented this district since 1876, has always been elected with immense majorities. At the last elec-

tion, in 1893, all the votes—9,363—were Royalist. The candidature in this district is therefore a dead-sure thing. Other districts will follow, and after a while the Pretender will land on the coast of France to interview his electors. He will have himself arrested and imprisoned; in short, he will do everything imaginable to interest and excite the public and arouse its enthusiasm. He has chosen his time well enough. He believes that the country wishes the Radicals, Socialists, Opportunists, and all parliamentarians in a very warm place, and that the people hope for a return of order and stability. And he is quite right. The question is only whether the French people will choose the Orleanist evil as the lesser."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## INSECURITY OF CAPITAL IN FRANCE.

THE French aristocrats could not save their privileges when the bourgeoisie of the Revolution overthrew the rule of the nobles. The present masters of France, that same bourgeoisie, are now threatened by the Fourth Estate, but they are a little better off than the aristocrats. The bourgeois can convey their funds, the source of their power, to a place of safety, and this, according to the noted French economist Anatole Leroy Beaulieu, they will not be slow to do. In an article on "The Reign of Money," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, M. Beaulieu expresses himself as follows:

"Two of our most notable democrats, Jules Grévy and Victor Hugo, had so little confidence in the stability of the Government and were so anxious to safeguard their interests that they deposited their funds abroad. The value of President Grévy's estate in England was over \$860,000. Victor Hugo and Grévy have had many imitators, and it is to be hoped that the fiscal legislation of the Third Republic will not cause to become general the practices of these two great saints of the democratic calendar. But that will be the result if the Radical and Socialistic element are permitted to gain the upper hand. If strikes continue to be fomented, if the liberty of the workingmen is more and more encroached upon by the labor syndicates, and if the progressive income-tax on estates or wills and the personal impost on revenue is voted by Parliament, then the wealthy families of France will fall more and more into the practise of sending their gold to London, Brussels, or Geneva, and French capitalists will refuse to embark in French or French-Colonial enterprises. A country in which capital is not secure is liable to ruin. Europe for a long time has offered this security, and obtained an immense advantage over Asia thereby. It is, in fact, this security of capital which made the Christian West superior to the Mussulman East. But that superiority is now decidedly in danger. We are returning to the customs of a barbarous epoch, when private fortune will be no longer safe. The difference between our times and the times of insecurity in the past is that then the capitalist was at the mercy of capricious and greedy princes and their favorites. To-day the danger comes from the people, and the favorite is the labor syndicate. Under such circumstances it is altogether useless for Europeans to work, to save, and to invest. We are approaching a state similar to that of the Eastern countries."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## FOREIGN NOTES.

VON KROTZE, who recently killed von Schrader in a duel, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The maximum punishment, according to law, would have been five years.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung* correspondent predicts a dire famine of genuine Havana cigars. The insurgents have burned tobacco to the value of \$12,000,000 since General Weyler prohibited or restricted the exports. The correspondent thinks the Vuelta Abajo will hardly ever regain its former high state of prosperity, as competition must rise to such a height now that the demand for Havana cigars and tobacco will dwindle to nothing.

THE city of Glasgow is returning to blue laws. The cars there do not run on Sundays, and now there is a crusade against the public baths. The Sabbath Alliance of Scotland finds it shocking that the people of Glasgow want to bathe on Sunday. At a recent meeting of the Alliance the Rev. J. W. Dunbar related amid much applause that he had prevailed upon his parishioners at Dumfermline to cease desecrating the Sabbath by taking a bath, and he was sure the good people of Glasgow would have the courage to go and do likewise.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## REIGN OF THE BICYCLE.

**B**ICYCLE literature has become a feature of almost every journal, so important is the wheel as a factor in progressive civilization. We quote the following from "The Point of View" of the June *Scribner's*:

"People who are a little slow about accepting new conditions wondered last year at the rising tide of bicycles and speculated as to when the novelty of the new toy would wear off and the ebb begin. It has not begun yet. This year the United States is more bicycle-mad than ever. The way the Americans have jumped at the new machine is characteristic. The bicycle has been discerned to be the most marketable commodity of the hour, and every manufacturer whose plant was adaptable enough to include bicycle construction seems to have adjusted himself and his factory to the work of reaping the most inviting harvest that offers. The original bicycle-makers make many more bicycles this year than ever; sewing-machine companies make them; arms manufacturers make them; so do machinists who are out of a job; men clever with tools who want to start in business, and every one else who can. People who can not make bicycles and are not otherwise occupied, busy themselves in the sale of them. The people of the United States spend about so much money every year, and if considerable share of that money is spent this year for bicycles there will be so much the less for other things. So the vendors of the 'other things' have all been trying to make up in bicycle sales for the prospective decrease in the sales of other species of merchandise. The hardware stores sell bicycles; so do the great department stores, and one sees them offered in shoe-shops, in gun-shops, in the show-windows of jewellers, while in almost every block of the retail quarter of every city there is a shop or two given over to bicycles and nothing else. What the regular annual consumption of bicycles will eventually be in America is still of course a question. In the end the market seems bound to be flooded, but there is no indication at this writing that that point has yet been reached. We are getting now to the end of the generation that knew what the world was like before railroads and steam locomotion were invented. It seems likely enough just now that some of us who happen to be alive and observant in this year of grace may come to be regarded with interest by persons still unborn as ancients, who can remember when there were no bicycles, when pavements in cities were still rough, when there were no cinder paths along the country roads, when women almost universally wore long skirts, and horses were still almost as common a sight in the streets as human creatures.

"It really begins to be debatable whether anything has happened to the human race since the first locomotive drew the first train of cars that will affect it so materially as the bicycle. Consider its effect on women. Within two years it has given to all American womankind the liberty of dress for which the reformers have been sighing for generations. The dress-reform movement never seemed to affect any considerable number of women, or to modify women's clothes to any noticeable degree. The bicycle has not put many women into trousers—nothing will do that in this country—but it has given all women practical liberty to wear trousers if they want to, and indeed, to get themselves into any sort of decent raiment which they find convenient for whatever enterprise they have in hand. Three years ago a modest American woman would hardly have ventured out on the street in New York with a skirt that stopped above her ankles, and leggings that reached obviously to her knees. To-day she can do it without exciting attention. She simply has on her bicycle clothes, and every one is used to bicycle clothes, and all sensible people approve of them.

"The bicycle is immensely useful in the transaction of business. It carries working-people to their work and brings them back. It does errands, carries messages, and abbreviates distance in all sorts of ways that save time and money. Yet, when the immense multiplication of it and the vast expenditure it has prompted are considered, its striking peculiarity seems to be that in the main it is an engine of pleasure. When did any people before show so eager an appreciation of the enjoyment of life as the Americans are demonstrating by their enthusiasm? Our critics used to call

us money-grubbers, and talk about our excessive lust for the almighty dollar. The great rush to put bicycles into the market does indeed attest an appreciation of business opportunities; but the eagerness of all sorts and conditions of men and women without distinction of age or fortune to bestride the unruly two-wheeled vehicles, and ride away on them, stands in conspicuous evidence of a growing disposition so to regulate our journey through life as to improve the chances of living by the way."

## WAR FLEETS—THEIR CONDITION.

**N**EVER before this have the conditions of naval warfare been so largely a matter of speculation. Facts and statistics are accessible, but the conclusions to be drawn from them are not easily realized, for we are without the practical information which comes only of actual experiment. In an article on the subject of "Naval Warfare in 1896," in the June *Lippincott's*, Mr. Owen Hall contrasts the present naval condition of the world with what it was about eighty years ago, when gunpowder instead of steam was depended upon, in connection with daring and physical strength on the part of seamen. Now that the age is one of mechanical forces, the influence of merely human strength and daring grows less important. We quote from Mr. Hall:

"It was the first Napoleon who made the cynical remark that Providence is on the side of the biggest battalions; and, altho undoubtedly experience was largely crystallized in the remark, he had himself many instances to prove that there were not a few exceptions to the rule. It may well be questioned whether the statement will not be found to be far more nearly literally true of naval than of military operations. The big battalions—the fully-equipped battle-ships, the best steaming power, the best and most far-sighted arrangements—these, far more than mere dash and hardihood, are likely to be the controlling factors in the success of nations hereafter when they engage in naval wars. The nation which has added to efficient sailors and undaunted men the greatest number of ships fitted with all modern appliances for warfare—the best guns, the soundest armor, the most available steam-power—may be said to have assured success. Mere bravery, a little more or less, will do little except in rare and unlikely cases; superior skill in seamanship will but seldom have the opportunity of making its influence felt; even the quickness and deftness of expedient with which, rightly or wrongly, we as a people are apt to credit ourselves beyond others, will only in rare cases have a chance of showing themselves. It will be the ships, the guns, and possibly most of all the steaming power of the vessels, that will tell.

"The exact results that may be looked for as the effect of the contest between guns and armor which has been going on for the last twenty-five years are confessedly matters of debate among experts. Whether the chances are in favor of the cannon or of the armor is, after all, a point of very little importance where the guns of all naval powers are very much alike, and the armor of all the world's great navies really differs very little on the whole. It may be taken for granted that the most modern cannon will penetrate all but the most modern armor-plates, and therefore that the ships armed with the newest guns will, as a rule, knock holes in all but the newest ships. It is, however, important to bear in mind that in all navies the proportion of old armored ships and old guns is very nearly the same, so that this fact makes scarcely any practical difference to-day, except, it may be, in so far as one nation may have greater means of turning out new armored ships and supplying guns of the newest pattern than another. Even this is not of much consequence, however, because these are not the days of long wars, and it is hard to see how even a naval contest could be protracted long enough to enable any slight superiority in these respects to make itself felt. In another respect it matters even less, because it will be found that the preparedness of each nation of the civilized world to produce at short notice the appliances of naval warfare is in proportion to what they have been doing in the way of supplying them during the last few years, and therefore in proportion, roughly speaking, to what they have at command to-day."

So far, then, as the armored ships and rifled cannon of the world's navies are concerned, the position in 1896 would seem to



be that they may be looked upon as efficient and dangerous in proportion to their size, armament, and speed. Without going into details of naval construction, Mr. Hall gives a general idea of the naval fighting-power of the larger European nations in 1896, as well as of our own. He says:

"The armored fighting-ships of all the countries of Europe to-day comprise a total of three hundred and one, ranging in size from about 2,500 tons to 14,900 tons. In addition to these, this country possesses in all, ready or nearly ready for use in war, a total of twenty-four armored ships, ranging in size from 1,875 tons up to 10,231 tons. In addition to the armored fighting-ships of the world's navies, there are also a certain number of modern and to some extent effective war-vessels which have no protective armor, and of these the European navies possess three hundred and seventy-four, while there are in our own navy thirty-one such ships. Thus we may reckon that there are available roughly for purposes of war about three hundred and twenty-five armored and four hundred and five unarmored modern fighting-ships in the navies of the world, without counting those of Asiatic states, or the few vessels that make up the navies of the smaller American countries. We may also for practical purposes omit from calculation the navies of the European powers too small in numbers to be likely to take part in any great naval wars, should such unfortunately arise. Thus the fighting-ships of Austria, Turkey, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and even Spain, may be disregarded in considering the available navies of the world in 1896. These embrace in all sixty armored ships and eighty-nine that are unprotected, leaving for practical consideration three hundred and four armor-clad and three hundred and sixteen unarmored fighting-ships. There are in addition to these a variety of other classes of ships and vessels, such as gunboats, dispatch-boats, and torpedo-vessels, all of which might prove of no inconsiderable importance in naval operations, but the limits of space forbid any lengthened consideration of anything but what may be termed the regular fighting force of the nations likely to be drawn into naval operations.

"Of the nations that remain on our list, Germany, Italy, and Russia have about the same number of vessels, protected and unprotected, those of Russia being, however, on the whole the largest and most powerful. The French fleet consists of about sixty armored and sixty-five unarmored war-vessels; our own embraces twenty-four armored and thirty-one unarmored ships, and that of Great Britain ninety-nine armored and one hundred and forty-four unarmored ships. Among the various fleets there are, of course, diversities of armament of different kinds, but, as there is as yet no practical experience worth mentioning to enable even experts to assign positive values to these different arrangements, it may be wise to assume that, on the whole, the size, number, and armament of the ships of each country fairly represent their fighting value. Looked at from this point of view, it is evident that the available navy of Great Britain considerably exceeds in strength the navies of any two other nations combined. Of these France and Russia in combination would be the strongest, having between them ninety iron-clad ships and ninety-two unarmored vessels, probably on the whole exceeding in size and fully equal in equipment to those of any other continental European nation. If these two powers were engaged in a naval struggle against England, the island kingdom would have the advantage of a greater number of iron-clad ships and half as many more unarmored vessels of war as they could command in combination. It would require the intervention of a third nation such as Germany, Italy, or the United States to give an absolute preponderance of armored ships to the coalition, and even then the unarmored war-ships of Great Britain would be in a majority in point of numbers and would probably have a still greater advantage in size and equipment.

"Such, plainly stated upon the authority of the official returns of the various governments, is the position numerically of the war-fleets of the world in the beginning of 1896. It is true that it is only a statement of part of the truth, but it is an important part of it, and one which no nation can afford for a moment to lose sight of."

"MAMMA," asked the little girl, pointing at the woman on the other side of the car, "what makes the lady wear her rings outside her glove?"

"Hush," said the mother in an aggravated stage whisper. "Don't be rude. The lady wears her rings outside her glove to keep them from blackening her fingers."—*The Indianapolis Journal*.

## GENERAL GRANT AS A COLONEL.

GRANT'S first command in the Civil War was the Twenty-First Illinois Regiment, of which he was colonel. The chaplain of this regiment was James L. Crane, who died in 1879 while serving as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Shelbyville, Ill. Mr. Crane left among his papers some reminiscences which are now made public in the pages of the June *McClure's*. We extract here and there, as follows:

"Grant does his work at the time, and he requires all under his command to be equally prompt. I was walking over the encampment with him one morning after breakfast. It was usual for each company to call the roll at a given hour; it was now, probably, half an hour after the time for that duty. The colonel was quietly smoking his old meerschaum, and talking and walking leisurely along, when he noticed a company drawn up in line, and the roll being called. He instantly drew his pipe from his mouth, and exclaimed: 'Captain, this is no time for calling the roll; order your men to their quarters immediately.' The command was instantly obeyed, and the colonel resumed his smoking, and walked on conversing as quietly as if nothing had happened. For this violation of discipline those men went without rations that day, excepting what they gathered up privately from among their friends of other companies. Such a breach of order was never witnessed in the regiment afterward while he was colonel. This promptness is one of Grant's characteristics, and it is one of the causes of his success. . . .

"Grant would correct and, if necessary, punish any want of conformity to rule, or neglect of orders, or infraction of regulations, in as cool and unruffled a manner as you would give directions to your gardener before breakfast.

"On one of our marches, while passing through one of those small towns where the grocery is the principal establishment, some of the lovers of intoxication had broken or glided away from our lines, and filled their canteens with whisky, and soon were reeling and ungovernable under its influence. While apparently stopping the regiment for rest, Grant passed quietly along the ranks, and took each canteen, and whenever he detected the odor, emptied the liquor on the ground with as much nonchalance as he would empty his pipe, and had the offenders tied behind the baggage-wagons till they had sobered into soldierly propriety. On this point his orders were imperative—no whisky or intoxicating beverages were allowed in his camp.

"His honesty is above suspicion. I regard him as one of the most incorruptible men in the nation. He allowed no man to take, unlawfully, a single cent from the Government, if he had the power to prevent it. Therefore he never was a great favorite with contractors and cotton speculators. He had no patience or time to stop and parley with any one who was trying to make a *nice thing* off of the miseries of the country and the hardships of the soldiery.

"In the early part of the war it was too common for some colonels and generals to detail favorites to go away on government business, and at government expense, while in reality they were going on a visit home, or to some rendezvous of pleasure, purely for their own gratification. No doubt, in this way the Government has been defrauded of thousands of dollars. None of this would Grant ever permit. He claimed that his faith to his country, in this respect, should be kept as sacred as his faith to a partner in business. It was refreshing to an honest man's soul to see how coolly he could refuse all such applicants. When they attempted to argue that their double-dealing was justifiable, he would dryly reply, 'I wish no further conversation on that point,' and turn from them with the most perfect unconcern. No amount of talent or personal influence, or influence of friends in high life, could for a moment swerve him from his conscientious integrity."

The following is one of the best bits of these reminiscences:

"In the afternoon of a very hot day in July, 1861, while the regiment was stationed in the town of Mexico, Mo., I had gone to the cars, as they were passing, and procured *The Daily Missouri Democrat*, and seated myself in the shadow of my tent to read the news. In the telegraphic column I soon came to the announcement that Grant, with several others, was made brigadier-general. In a few minutes he came walking that way, and I

called to him: 'Colonel, I have some news here that will interest you.' 'What have you, Chaplain?' 'I see that you are made brigadier-general.' He seated himself by my side, and remarked: 'Well, sir, I had no suspicion of it. It never came from any request of mine. That's some of Washburn's work. I knew Washburn in Galena. He was a strong Republican, and I was a Democrat, and I thought from that he never liked me very well. Hence we never had more than a business or street acquaintance. But when the war broke out I found that he had induced Governor Yates to appoint me mustering officer of the Illinois volunteers, and after that had something to do in having me commissioned colonel of the Twenty-First Regiment, and I suppose this is more of his work.' And he very leisurely rose up and pulled his black felt hat a little nearer his eyes, and made a few extra passes at his whiskers, and walked away about his business with as much apparent unconcern as if some one had merely told him that his new suit of clothes was finished."

One more quotation:

"Shortly after I came into the regiment, our mess were one day taking their usual seats around the dinner-table, when Colonel Grant remarked: 'Chaplain, when I was at home, and ministers were stopping at my house, I always invited them to ask a blessing at the table. I suppose that a blessing is as much needed here as at home; and if it is agreeable with your views, I should be glad to have you ask a blessing every time we sit down to eat.' The inexcusable and foolish practise of using profane language, a practise too common in the army, and even among intelligent officers, is a habit to which Grant never degraded himself. I never heard him use anything like an oath under the most provoking excitements."

#### HISTORY OF THE FORK.

WE translate from an interesting article in *Cosmos*, Paris, May 2, the following paragraphs embodying an account of the introduction into Europe of the fork as a table utensil, which took place at a comparatively recent date, our ancestors of two centuries ago mostly using their fingers instead. Says *Cosmos*:

"Luxury is a very relative thing. Progress consists largely in multiplying the needs of the greatest number. We can with difficulty imagine to-day a household so poor that it could not afford plates at a table, and yet at one time these were great luxuries.

"The spoon seems to have been known from the most remote antiquity; wooden specimens have been found among prehistoric relics. The excavations of Schliemann have shown them in the ruins of Troy. They were made of wood, earthenware, and later of metal. We have Egyptian spoons of bronze, ivory, and wood. But if its use was general, as well among the Romans as among the medieval nations, it was not costly. According to the story of Baronius, Pierre Damien made a present of several wooden spoons to Pope Gregory VII.

"The introduction of metal spoons seems to have been subsequent to the fourteenth century.

"As to the use of the fork, it is far more recent. All the ancient peoples, and the majority of the moderns, till the end of the seventeenth century used exclusively the fork of our father Adam.

"The Greek and Roman authors make no allusion to this simple instrument, and it was almost unknown in the Middle Ages. Probably it was of Byzantine origin.

"Pierre Damien and St. Bonaventure narrate that at the close of the tenth century, the sister of Romanus Argulus, emperor of the East, having espoused a son of the Doge Pierre Orseolo, scandalized all Venice by an odd and unnatural form of luxury, which consisted in using, instead of the fingers, small gold two-pronged forks. The old chronicler Dandolo, full of horror at such depravity, adds that the unhappy woman was, by a chastisement sent from Heaven, attacked by a frightful disease that changed her body to powder and caused it to exhale, even before death, the odor of corruption. In spite of this terrible example, the use of forks, becoming regarded as convenient and proper, established itself at Venice. A traveler, Jacques Lesaige, speaks thus of it, not without astonishment, in describing a feast given by the Doge: 'These lords, when they desire to eat, take the food with a silver fork.' A little later, Sabba da Castiglione mentions

the use of forks '*a la Vénitienne*' to avoid seizing the food with the fingers.

"After the sixteenth century, mention of forks appears in some inventories, tho not often.

"The inventory of Charles V. (1380) proves, among a mass of silver worth more than 1,500,000 francs [\$300,000] the existence of 12 forks, some of them 'ornamented with gems.' The inventory of the Duchess of Touraine (1389) enumerates nine dozen silver spoons, and only two forks, of silver gilt. This shows that the uses of spoons were varied and frequent, while that of forks remained for a long time special and very limited. They were seldom used except in eating certain fruits. Three forks belonging to Piers Gaveston, favorite of Edward II., are said to have been 'for eating pears.' The Duke of Bourgogne employed his only for eating strawberries, and those of Charles V. were used by him to eat cheese-cakes.

"It was not until the reign of Louis XIV. that this precious instrument began to be used at all generally, and even in the midst of this reign Anne of Austria used to eat with her fingers, as is stated in the 'Historic Muse of Loret (April, 1651).

"The lovely fingers of the queen  
Full often took the pains, I ween,  
To carry toward her crimson beak  
(With due respect I mean to speak)  
Full many a savory bit of meat,  
Of pastry, or confection sweet.

"Preliminary ablutions became altogether indispensable when every one plunged his hand into the plate, and this usage explains the quantity of basins which date from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The most elegant feasters washed their hands after each course. . . . Montaigne says somewhere that he loves little to avail himself of fork and spoon, and prefers to eat with his fingers.

"A note of Saint-Simon marks with precision the epoch when the use of forks became *de rigueur* in polite society at Versailles: 'The manners of M. de Montansier, who lived with great splendor, were very refined at table, where he used great spoons of his own invention, and large forks, which he introduced into fashionable use.'

"Even in our own day, when the fork has been adopted by all the peoples of Europe, a number of countries of considerable civilization have not adopted it.

"The Chinese use ivory chop-sticks; the Turks have just begun to adopt the fork, and some of them are always showing themselves novices in the art of using it properly. Witness the amusing story told by Ampère and cited by Bourdeau of a grand Turkish official who 'at a diplomatic dinner, expressed to a Frenchman his taste for eating in the European style, and his disgust at his countrymen who did not know how to manage their forks; and, so saying, used his own—to comb his beard!'—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Criminality of the Frenchwomen.**—"Criminologists may be interested to know what part the Frenchwoman takes in offenses against the established rules of civilized society," says *The Lancet*, discussing the recently published French statistics of crimes for 1893, which have just appeared several years behindhand. "Of 4,269 accused persons in 1893 3,673 were males and 596 females—a proportion of 6 to 1. In other words, woman was responsible for 14 per cent. of the crimes committed, a diminution since the period comprised between the years 1871-76, when the percentage was 17. As might be expected, offenses against persons predominate over those against property, being 19 per cent. in 1876-80, 18 per cent. in 1881-85, 21 per cent. in 1886-90, 20 per cent. in 1892, and 17 per cent. in 1893. Offenses against property rights have progressively descended from 13 per cent. in 1876-80 and 12 per cent. in 1892 to 11 per cent. in 1893. Prosecutions for infanticide have likewise decreased in the following proportions: 1889, 210; 1890, 174; 1891, 148; 1892, 154; 1893, 132; the annual average for 1876-80 having been 207. We may conclude that the criminal instincts of our Gallic sisters are comparatively feeble, and that what appears to the justice-loving Briton as culpable indulgence on the part of French juries *vis à vis* of the erring woman, more especially in what our sentimental neighbors denominate *dramas passionnels*, has not had the effect of encouraging the weaker sex in wrong-doing. Alphonse Karr has, in one of his books, cynically defined woman as *un être qui s'habille, babille, et se déshabille* (a being who dresses, chatters, and undresses). A short sojourn in this giddy city of pleasure will lead to a like conclusion in so far as a large proportion of Parisiennes is concerned.



## BUSINESS SITUATION.

## The General State of Trade.

There is little or no effort to push business at a period of so much uncertainty as to the precise terms of the financial planks to be adopted by the great political parties in national convention. The general merchandise movement continues as dull and conservative as heretofore, retailers, with few exceptions, buying only for immediate necessities. Mercantile collections continue slow and unsatisfactory, and there is no gain in the cotton, woolen goods, iron, or steel industries.

Western speculators are buying wool above a parity with prices offered from the East. There is little likelihood of higher prices for wool while so much machinery is idle. Nearly all branches of dry-goods are somewhat depressed. Cotton goods are below a parity with raw material. The contest continues between pools in iron and steel and consumers. Pool prices for billets are maintained, but brokers are offering steel \$1.50 under pool prices. Pig-iron production declined about 31,000 tons during May, stocks increasing less than 17,000 tons.

General trade in central Western States remains quiet. No improvement is reported from Chicago as compared with unsatisfactory records of recent weeks. Improvement in demand for staples at St. Louis is among dealers in paints and drugs. Kansas City and Omaha report relatively the best demand among Western jobbing centers, notably among wholesalers of dry-goods, shoes and hats, and agricultural implements. Reports from Southern distributing centers announce an almost uniformly quiet trade, altho good rains in territory tributary to Charleston and to New Orleans have improved the crop outlook and wholesale trade. In Texas corn is suffering for want of rain.

Almost all leading lines at St. Paul report business dull, with the exception of jobbers in hardware. Minneapolis announces a fairly satisfactory business.

There is more activity in general lines at San Francisco, and further inquiry as to new-crop wheat. At Portland dealers announce that wool is moving, but offers are low. Successful efforts have been made to locate additional manufacturing interests at Tacoma. There is a fair trade in groceries and provisions at Seattle, and crop reports in that region are favorable.

The total volume of bank clearings in the United States for six business days ending with June 11,

based on official returns telegraphed to *Bradstreet's*, is \$938,000,000, or 3.1 per cent. less than last week, 6.5 per cent. less than in the corresponding week of 1895, but 12.6 per cent. more than in the second week of June, 1894. The week's decrease, as compared with the corresponding period in 1893, is 9.1 per cent., and as compared with the like total in 1892, the falling-off this week is 17.6 per cent.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,922,000 bushels, against 3,209,000 bushels last week, 1,781,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,254,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and 3,834,000 bushels three years ago.

So far as the movement of prices is concerned, the contrast with last week lies in advances for wheat-flour, lard, sugar, petroleum, and tobacco. Decreases in recent weeks are followed by still lower prices for wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, cotton and print cloths. Practically unchanged quotations are announced for leather, lumber, live stock, and coffee. Wool, which is not firm, is nominally unchanged.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week is 234, compared with 236 last week, 232 in the second week of June, 1895, 227 in the corresponding week of 1894, and as contrasted with 303 in the like week of 1893, from which it will be seen that business failures during the past two or three weeks have declined to the average at a corresponding period in three preceding years.—*Bradstreet's*, June 13.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

## Solution of Problems.

No. 145.

- |             |           |                  |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Q-K Kt 3 | 2. R-Kt 8 | 3. R-K R 8, mate |
| R, P or BxQ | any       |                  |
| .....       | R-Kt 8    | Q x B, mate      |
| 1. R-Q Kt 6 | 2. R x R  | 3. ....          |

All the other mates can easily be found.

Correct solution received from W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. E. S., West Point, Miss.; J. W. Barnhart, Jr., Logan, Ia.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles Porter, Lambert, Minn.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Can.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

No. 146.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. R-K B 3    | 2. K x P, mate  |
| P x R         |                 |
| .....         | K x B, mate     |
| 1. B x P ch   | 2. Q x Kt, mate |
| .....         |                 |
| 1. Kt-Q 6, ch | 2. R x B, mate  |
| .....         |                 |
| 1. B-B 5      | 2. ....         |

Correct solution received from W. G. Donnan, F. H. Johnston, J. E. S., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, F. S. Ferguson, Charles Porter, C. F. Putney, Prof. Schmitt; Prof. C. Hertzberg, Brooklyn; S. E. Walter, North Manchester, Ind.; Herman Harris, Memphis; Louis Zeitler, Memphis; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

Louis Zeitler, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, and C. F. Putney succeeded with 143.

No. 144 was solved by the Rev. I. W. Bieber, E. E. Armstrong; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.; John M. Rawlings, Kingman, Ariz.

## Sickness Among Children,

is prevalent at all seasons of the year, but can be avoided largely when they are properly cared for. *Infant Health* is the title of a valuable pamphlet accessible to all who will send address to the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. City.

## MISS CLARA BARTON writes from her RED CROSS Armenian Expedition:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21, 1896.  
"When in London a few days ago I received from the U. S. Embassy two packets, each containing an Electropoise. Please allow me to thank you heartily and gratefully for the splendid little machines, to the virtues of which I am not a stranger."



## An Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine.

Often Cures  
Cases  
Pronounced  
"Incurable"

"How?"  
By its new method  
of introducing oxygen  
directly into the  
entire circulation.

A 112 page illustrated book descriptive of the Electropoise free by mail to any address.

Electrolibration Co., 1122 Broadway, New York

JOHN K. COWEN,  
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

## BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO R. R.

## Fast Freight Train

Absolutely Reliable **97** Always on Time

Chicago - 60 hours	Kansas City - 86 hours
Columbus - 44 "	St. Paul - 90 "
Cleveland - 60 "	Minneapolis - 90 "
St. Louis - 60 "	Omaha - 102 "
Louisville - 60 "	Evansville - 60 "
Cincinnati - 40 "	Wheeling - 36 "
Pittsburg - 36 hours	

Deliver freight to Pier 22, North River, foot of Harrison Street, by 3:30 P.M.

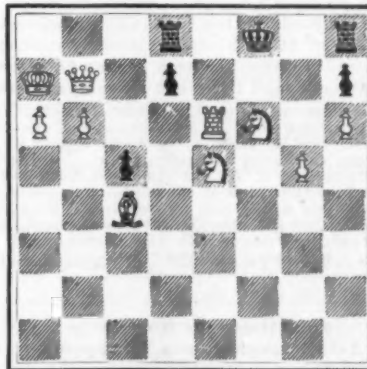
C. S. WIGHT, Mgr. Frt. Traffic, Baltimore, Md.  
JAMES MOSHER, Gen. E. Frt. Agt., 415 Broadway, N. Y.

## Problem 151.

Reichelm, in the Philadelphia Times, calls this "A CORKER!"

Black—Six Pieces.

K on K B sq; Rs on Q sq and K R sq; Ps on K R 2, Q 2, and Q B 4.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q R 7; Q on Q Kt 7; B on Q B 4; Kts on K 5, K B 6; R on K 6; Ps on K Kt 5, K R 6, Q Kt 6, Q R 6. White mates in two moves.

Not a Patent  
Medicine.

In cases of

Paralysis  
Vertigo  
Dyspepsia  
Insomnia  
Constipation  
Sick and Nervous  
Headaches

## Freligh's Tonic

A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant.

has been prescribed by over forty thousand physicians with wonderful success. Sample by mail, 25 cents; regular bottle, \$1.00, 100 do es. Concentrated, prompt, powerful. Descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., sent to any address.

I. O. Woodruff & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists,  
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Formula on  
Every Bottle.

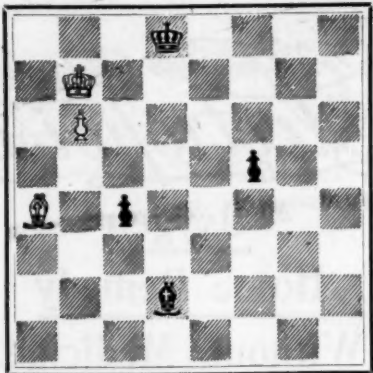
Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

## Problem 152.

The following end-game by Behling, dedicated to Mr. Steinitz, was published in *The Standard Union*, Brooklyn, and proved a puzzler of the first class.

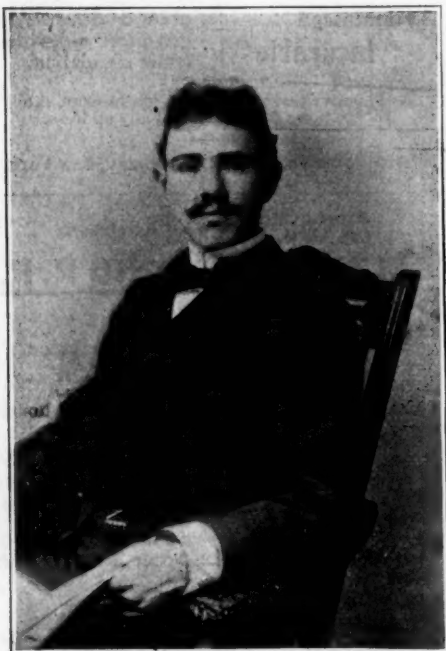
Black—Four Pieces.

K on Q sq; B on Q 7; Ps on K B 4 and Q B 5.



White—Three Pieces.

K on Q Kt 7; B on Q R 4; P on Q Kt 6. White to play and draw.



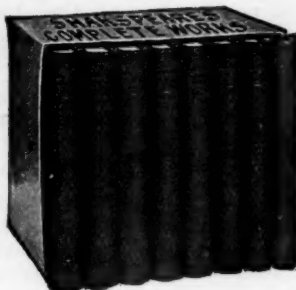
J. F. BARRY, CHAMPION OF BOSTON.

The New York *Sun* publishes the following:

"In addition to the Cable Chess-match between Great Britain and America, which will be played next Winter for the cup presented by Sir George Newnes, a movement is on foot to arrange similar contests with Russia, Austria, Germany, and France, all these matches to be played under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chess Club next season. Secretary of State Olney has already instructed the United States Ministers in St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, to use their good offices with the Powers to get the various Governments' consent toward effecting a direct cable-connection, this being indispensable for such matches. M. Rosenthal in Paris, as well as Dr. Tarrasch in Nuremberg and M. Tschigorin in St. Petersburg, greatly favor the idea of these matches, provided the cable-fees would not be too high. However, it is hoped that the continental Governments will assist the Chess-players in the matter, and the chances, therefore, are that five cable Chess-matches will be played next season."

**Substitutes for Horsford's Acid Phosphate are Dangerous.**

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "HORSFORD'S" whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate, or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.



The Only Large Type Edition.  
Sold Direct by the Publishers only.  
Size of Each Volume,  
6 x 9 inches; 1 inch thick.

# \$10 DOLLARS FOR \$5

A Ten-Dollar Set of Shakespeare's Complete Works for FIVE DOLLARS. In large type, easy for the eyes; eight handsome volumes; fine cream-laid paper; full silk cloth binding; more than 4000 pages; with copious notes on the text and introductory essays to each play. These books can never be bought any cheaper; never as cheap after this SPECIAL OFFER is withdrawn. (Regular price of the set, \$10.) Every set sold on approval; money returned immediately if you are not satisfied. Send \$5 to-day; or send \$1 to hold the price, and we will ship books when balance is made up. Better bindings if you want them. A handsome booklet of

Specimen pages and full description FREE.

References: Dun, Bradstreet, and every bank in Philadelphia, or the publishers of this magazine.

KEYSTONE PUBLISHING CO., - 803 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## The United States Championship Match.

TENTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	BARRY. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	47 R x P	R-Q 3
2 P-Q B 3	P-K 3	48 R-Kt 8	R-K 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 3	49 R-Kt 3	K-Q 3
4 P-K 3	B-Q 3	50 K-Kt 2	R(B2)-K 2
5 B-Q 3	P-K B 4	51 R-Q 8 ch	K-B 4
6 Kt-B 3	Q-B 3	52 K-B 2	P-Kt 4
7 Q-B 2	Kt-K 2	53 K-K 2	P-Q R 4
8 B-Q 2	Kt-Q 2	54 K-Q 3	K-Kt 5
9 Kt-K 2	Castles	55 P-B 5	R-B 3
10 P-K R 4	P-K 4	56 P-K 4	P-B 4
11 P x P	Kt x P	57 R-B 3	R(K2)-B 2
12 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	58 K-K 3	P-B 5
13 P-K B 4	B-B 2	59 K-B 4	P-R 5
14 R-R 3	P x P	60 K-Kt 5	R-B sq
15 B x P ch	B-K 3	61 R-Q sq	P-B 6
16 B-B 3	Q-R 3	62 P-K 5	P-B 7
17 R-Kt 3	R-B 2	63 R-Q Bsq	R-B 3
18 B x B	Q x B	64 P-K 6	R x K P
19 Kt-Q 4	Q-R 3	65 R-B 4 ch	K-B 6
20 K-B 2	B-Kt 3	66 P x R	R-Kt sq ch
21 R-R sq	R-Q sq	67 K-B 6	K-Q 7
22 R-Kt 5	B x Kt	68 K-B 7	R-Q Kt sq
23 B x B	Q-K 3	69 R(B)-Bsq	P queens
24 R-R 3	P-K R 3	70 R(B 4)-B 2	ch
25 R(Kt5)-Kt3	Kt-Q 4	71 R x Q	K-K 6
26 B-B 3	Kt x B	72 P-K 7	P-Kt 5
27 Q x Kt	Q-K 5	73 R-B 4	K-K 6
28 R-Kt 6	R-Q 6	74 R x P	R x R
29 Q-K sq	R(B 2)-Q 2	75 P queens ch	K-Q 6
30 R(R1)-Kt3	R-Q 7 ch	76 Q-K sq	K-B 5
31 K-Kt sq	Q-Kt 5	77 Q-QBsq ch	K-Kt 4
32 Q-K Bsq	R x P	78 K-B 6	R-Kt 6
33 P-R 3	O-Kt 4	79 K-K 5	K-Kt 5
34 Q-B 3	R-Kt 8 ch	80 K-K 4	K-R 4
35 K-R 2	Q-B 8	81 Q-B 2 ch	K-R 3
36 Q x Q	K x Q	82 Q-B 2 ch	R-Kt 3
37 R x R P	R-Q R 8	83 Q x P ch	K-Kt 2
38 R(R6)-Kt6	R x P	84 K-B 5	R-Q R 3
39 P-K 5	K-B sq	85 Q-Kt 5 ch	K-R 2
40 R-K 6	R-R 4	86 Q-Q 7 ch	K-Kt sq
41 R-Kt 5	R(R 4)-Q 4	87 K-Kt 5	R-R 2
42 P-R 6	P x P	88 Q-K 8 ch	K-Kt 2
43 R x R P	R-Kt 2	89 Q-Q 8	R-R sq
44 R-B 6 ch	R-B 2	90 Q-Q 7 ch	K-Kt sq
45 R(B6)-Kt6	K-K 2	91 K-Kt 6	Resigns.
46 P-Kt 4	P x P		



J. W. SHOWALTER, OF KENTUCKY,  
Champion of the United States.

## Special Offer.

# American \$8 Typewriter

YOU can have an American \$8 Typewriter on one week's trial, by depositing \$8.00 with your express agent, to be refunded by him, less expressage, if machine is not satisfactory and is returned to him within that time. Or, the money can be sent direct to us (by registered letter, or money or express order), and it will be promptly refunded on return of machine.

Its immense success, wherever its merits have been tested by actual trial, warrants us in making this special offer.

With every machine we give a written guarantee for one year.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.,  
Hackett Building, Broadway,

BET. WARREN AND CHAMBERS STS., NEW YORK CITY.

# MUSIC



The most practical instruction in Music, Elocution, Modern Languages, from the elementary grades to the highest artistic requirements, taught by recognized masters in each department. Students received at any time. Prospectus and calendar free.

NEW ENGLAND  
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,  
Franklin Square, BOSTON, MASS.

Office Desks. All Styles. Elegant, Convenient, Durable. Illustrated and descriptive catalogue—free.

**THE GLOBE COMPANY, Cincinnati.**  
42 Beaver Street, New York.



## Current Events.

## Monday, June 8.

The modified General Deficiency bill is passed by the Senate and signed by the President. . . . A despatch from Lexington, Ky., states that Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge announces that he will be a candidate for Congress at the next election. . . . The National Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund opens in Pittsburgh. . . . Captain John G. Bourke, United States Army, dies in Philadelphia.

The Egyptian mixed tribunal decides against granting funds for the expenses of the Sudan expedition. . . . Mobs gathered in Barcelona and threaten to lynch the prisoners suspected of complicity in the anarchist outrage of Sunday. . . . The Irish Land bill passes a second reading in the House of Commons. . . . Jules Simon, the French statesman and author, dies in Paris.

## Tuesday, June 9.

Both the Senate and the House agreed to the conference reports on the Naval and Indian Appropriation bills. The Naval bill reduces the number of new battle-ships to three. . . . A resolution to investigate the Sherman statue award is defeated by the Senate. . . . The House decides the Alabama contested election case in favor of T. H. Aldrich, Republican. . . . The President approves of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and the bill to expedite the delivery of imported parcels and packages, not exceeding \$500 in value. . . . The Governor of New York appoints the commissioners to prepare a charter for the cities and towns comprising "Greater New York."

Cambridge University confers honorary degrees on Professors Simon Newcomb and Francis A. March. . . . Discouraging reports of the condition of affairs in Cuba are published in Madrid.

## Wednesday, June 10.

Both branches of Congress vote to adjourn for the session at 4 o'clock Thursday, and reaches an agreement on the Sundry Civil District of Columbia Appropriation bills. . . . The Senate passes the Contempt of Court bill. . . . The Connecticut Democratic State convention adopts a sound-money platform. . . . The Maryland Democratic State convention declares for the gold standard.

The Czar of Russia, in commemoration of his coronation, subscribes 250,000 rubles to various charities. . . . The demands made by the Cretan reform committee includes the economic independence of the island of Crete and the nomination of a governor of their own choice. . . . Captain-General Weyler gives a dinner to General Lee in Havana.

## Thursday, June 11.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn until the first Monday in December. . . . The text of the Bering Sea treaty negotiated between the United States and England is made public in Washington. . . . The Democratic State convention of Minnesota declares for the gold standard. . . . In Nevada, the Democratic State convention, at Reno, indorses President Cleveland's administration, with the exception of his financial policy, and declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to

## Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvellous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to sufferers from Asthma and Hay-fever. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

1. . . . The Michigan Silver Party is organized and its State committee is called to meet in Lansing on June 15. . . . Fire at the American Horse Exchange in upper Broadway, New York, causes the death of more than one hundred horses and a loss of \$300,000.

The four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform committee are released in Pretoria on payment of a £25,000 fine each. . . . The trial of Dr. Jameson is continued in London; Lieutenant Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, is a witness.

## Friday, June 12.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission holds a meeting in Washington, at which important information relating to the dispute is received. . . . President Cleveland appoints the members of the commission which is to investigate the condition of the fur seal herds in Bering Sea. . . . Ex-Judge Isaac H. Maynard dies suddenly in Albany. . . . Diplomas are conferred upon the members of the graduating class at West Point by General Miles.

Lord Salisbury states in the House of Commons that the Sudan expedition is for the purpose of recovering the territory which Egypt had lost. The present objective point is Dongola, and the commander of the expedition has been given a free hand until he reaches and occupies that place. . . . The court-martial trying General Baratieri, who commanded the Italian forces against the Abyssinians, finds him not guilty of the charges made against him.

## Saturday, June 13.

The Republican national committee is holding sessions in St. Louis to decide concerning contested seats. . . . Governor Morton's declination of a nomination for the Vice-Presidency is reported in advance. . . . Chicago "sound-money" Democrats elect a contesting delegation to the State convention and nominate a county ticket. . . . Washington Prohibitionists nominate Rev. R. E. Dunlap, of Seattle, for governor. . . . Judge Collier, at Albuquerque, N. Mex., orders the receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad hereafter not to blacklist any member of the American Railway Union. . . . The Government pays indemnities to families of Italians killed in Colorado and pays other claims of British subjects. It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia and Japan have agreed to act in unison in maintaining the peace of Korea.

## Sunday, June 14.

Baccalaureate sermons are preached at Harvard, Cornell, and many other colleges. . . . The Republican national committee closes the hearing of contests at 5 A.M.; anti-Platt delegates were admitted from the Thirteenth New York district. . . . Children's day is observed in various churches.

It is reported that two bridges and an aqueduct at Havana have been blown up by dynamite. . . . The Powers, through the German Embassy, have warned the Sultan concerning the continuance of atrocities in Crete.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

When planning your annual summer vacation remember that along the line of this road are some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the world. Its equipment is first class in every respect, and travelers can be assured of comfort and good service.

## A FEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RESORTS:

**Androscoggin Lakes** (via Bryant's Pond or Bethel).—Excellent trout fishing and game, large and small, of every description.

**The White Mountains** (via Gorham, N. H.).—For trout and varieties of game.

**The Salmon Resorts of Quebec**, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (reached via Quebec).

**Lake St. John Region** (via Quebec).—For ouaniche, trout, caribou, bear, moose, beaver, otter, etc.

**The River St. Lawrence** (in the neighborhood of the line for 400 miles).—For mascalonge, pike, bass, whitefish, pickerel, perch.

**The Thousand Islands** (via Gananoque or Kingston).—For pickerel, black bass, mascalonge, pike.

**Muskoka Lakes**.—The best place on the continent for fishing, shooting and camping. All varieties of fish and game.

**Parry Sound and Georgian Bay** (reached via Penetang, Midland, Collingwood, etc.).—For black bass, pickerel, deer, partridge, bear, otter, etc.

**Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan** (via stations at all principal ports).

**Lake Superior** (via Collingwood, Wiarton, Sarnia, in connection with steamship lines).

The charges for hotels, guides, and camping at many of the fishing waters named above, are extremely low. Full particulars of same are published in pamphlets descriptive of the fishing and hunting resorts of the Grand Trunk Railway System, which will be forwarded free on application to the company's principal agents, or to the General Passenger Agent at Montreal.

CHAS. M. HAYS, Gen. Manager,  
GEO. B. REEVE, Gen. Traffic Manager,  
W. E. DAVIS, Gen. Pass. Agt.,  
MONTREAL, P. Q.  
FRANK P. DWYER, East. Pass. Agt.,  
273 Broadway, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

## Won't You?

Dear Bread Makers,  
see that it is made  
of the right flour



Everyone now-a-days knows  
that all but a little bit of the  
good is bolted  
out to make  
flour white.

DO give us  
wholesome nu-  
tritious bread—  
your baking is  
simply perfect,  
bless your

hearts, the fault is in the ma-  
terial. Get

The FINE FLOUR  
of the ENTIRE WHEAT  
As ground by the Franklin Mills.

Its value is in its tint—a little  
off white, rich in Gluten.

If your grocer does not keep it  
send us his name with your order  
—we will see that you are supplied.

See that the Flour ordered bears  
our label; avoid substitutes.

Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N.Y.

## There is no Scenery

on the Continent of America or in the world to  
be compared with that on the line of the

## Canadian Pacific Railway

SUCH IS THE VERDICT

of all Tourists, Experienced Travelers and Globe  
Trotters who have traveled over the line, and to-  
day carries the major portion of AROUND  
THE WORLD Travel, who are continually  
trumpeting above fact to their friends and ac-  
quaintance and telling them they intend to  
make the trip again.

Japan, China, Hawaiian and Fijian Islands, Aus-  
tralia and New Zealand all reached by Canadian Pa-  
cific Steamships.

For Descriptive Pamphlets, Time Tables and Tickets  
apply to

E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, New York.

H. McMURTRIE, cor. Third and Chestnut  
Sts., Philadelphia.

H. J. COLVIN, 197 Washington St., Boston.

C. SHEEHY, 11 Fort St., W. Detroit.

J. F. LEE, 232 So. Clark St., Chicago.

W. R. CALLAWAY, Guarantee Loan Build-  
ing, Minneapolis.

M. M. STERN, Chronicle Building, San Fran-  
cisco, or to

D. McNICOLL, General Pass. Agent, Mont-  
real, Can.

HELPFUL TO EVERY BIBLE STUDENT

MEMORIZING  
SCRIPTURE  
MAILED FOR 24  
MEMORY LIBRARY 243 BROADWAY, N.Y.

## What is the Need

of putting up with a dictionary,  
when you can just as easily have  
the dictionary?

The Funk & Wagnalls Stand-  
ard Dictionary satisfies when all  
others do not.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

## LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States and Canada.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

**Henry C. Terry**, 506-7-8 Hale Bldg., 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**John M. Harris**, Court House, Scranton, Pa.

**W. C. Gilmore**, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

**Mordecai & Gadsden**, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.

**William O. Thompson**, Tenth St., and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**James G. Young**, Hall B'dg, Ninth and Walnut Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

**Harry Emmons**, Law Building, Ninth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

**George E. Dickson**, 329 "The Rookery," Chicago.

**John Moffitt**, 911 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

**Chas. E. Bond**, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Nathan R. Park**, 28 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**D. C. Hughes**, City Nat. Bank Bldg., Canton, Ohio.

**Frank J. Thompson**, Fargo, North Dakota.

**Henry P. Karch**, New Strome Building, Millersburg, Ohio.

**Harris & Lafferty**, Perry, Oklahoma.

**Boynton & Smith**, Kingfisher Bank Building, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

**G. R. Coffin**, 702 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

**Thomas & Collingwood**, 311-314 Holister Block, Lansing, Mich.

**George P. Goff**, "Strathmore House," 207 Larkin St., San Francisco, Cal.

**Temple, Warren & Co.**, Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

**Morrison and Chesnut**, 21 and 22 Daily Record Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

**John W. Link**, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Charles W. Felker**, Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis.

## Not Authority for 175,000 Words.

The Webster International is an authority for the 125,000 words it contains but not for the 175,000 words it does not contain. No matter what other dictionary you have you must have the Funk & Wagnalls' Standard. Agents wanted everywhere.

A \$100 1896 MODEL  
**Columbia • Bicycle**  
AND A \$26 FULL MOROCCO  
FUNK & WAGNALLS  
**Standard Dictionary**

You may secure either of them

**FREE**

by entering the grand word construction contest just announced by the publishers of the Standard Dictionary. A Columbia Bicycle, 1896 model, and a two-volume Full Morocco Standard Dictionary will be given, August 15, for the largest lists of words formed according to given rules from combinations of two or more consecutive letters in the following sentence from the St. James' Budget (weekly edition of the St. James' Gazette), London, England, July 27, 1895:

**PRIZE SENTENCE:**

"The Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary should be the Pride of Literary America as it is the Admiration of Literary England."

Every competitor must first send 10 cents for an illustrated prospectus of the Standard Dictionary and full particulars of the contest. Very easy for every intelligent boy or girl, man or woman.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,**  
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

**"Hello, Brown!"**

"I thought you said you couldn't afford a wheel this year, yet I see you have no less than three in your family, and they must have cost you every cent of \$100 apiece."

"Well, you see, Jones, we earned those wheels by getting subscriptions for THE LITERARY DIGEST. Instead of costing us \$100 apiece, they cost nothing but a little work in odd hours. They are 'Fire-flies,' and they are beauties, aren't they?"

## A LITTLE CYCLOPEDIA OF MONEY

**New Handbook of  
Currency and Wealth**

Complete and Trustworthy Data on Both Silver and Gold—The Monetary Systems of the World—Wealth and Wages—With Many Tables, Diagrams, and Statistics.

By **GEORGE B. WALDRON, A.M.,**  
Statistical Editor THE VOICE.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN says: "I find it a very useful handbook and compendium of statistics that every person . . . ought to have for reference. It is a valuable and convenient collection of statistics, and I trust it will have a wide circulation."

12MO FLEXIBLE CLOTH, 142 PP., PRICE 50 CENTS.

**Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York**

The Baltimore Methodist says: "This book is unique, fascinating, and suggestive. . . . We do an unusual thing in recommending on the editorial page the securing of this volume."

**Wealth and Waste**

The Principles of Political Economy in their Application to the Present Problems of Labor, Law, and the Liquor Traffic . . . . .

By **A. A. HOPKINS, Ph.D.,**

Prof. of Political Economy and Prohibition, American University

"It is a book both for scholars and students and plain laboring men, with clear, concise definitions and practical illustrations for all these classes."—The Religious Herald, Hartford, Conn.

12mo, 286 pp., Price \$1.00

**Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place  
NEW YORK**

**It is Everywhere****THE Highest  
Authority.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS

**Standard  
Dictionary**

**Because** it is the latest and most complete, having 75,000 more words than any other dictionary.

**Because** it is the work throughout of men of acknowledged authority in every department of science, art, business, religion, etc., more than 240 eminent specialists being employed as editors.

**Because** it corrects thousands of mistakes in the other dictionaries.

**Because** it has been more highly indorsed than any other dictionary ever published; thousands of eminent critics throughout the world have positively asserted that it is THE Standard.

**READ THIS EXPERT OPINION**

It is a fair sample of hundreds.

**A. G. WILKINSON, Ph.D.,** a Principal Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office since 1869; formerly Professor of Languages, University of Missouri, says: "The high authority of the Standard Dictionary is one of its most important features. Being several years later than any other similar publication, and more distinctively the work of specialists in all departments of the language, its superiority in this respect is unquestioned. I should give it the preference on all disputed points. . . . It is the most perfect dictionary ever made in any language, and I have them and consult them in six different languages almost daily."

**\$2.00 DOWN**

will give you immediate possession of this princely work, which cost over \$600,000 to produce. The balance of the price may be paid in small monthly instalments. For full particulars address the publishers, or apply to the Standard Dictionary agent in your locality.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers.**  
30 Lafayette Place, New York.



# A Perfect Bicycle for ALL Our Readers

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE



Have you \$100 to spend for a wheel?  
If not, don't worry, you may still know  
the delights of riding a perfect bicycle

## SPECIFICATIONS

No better wheel made than "The Firefly"

**Frame:** Diamond,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch Mannesman seamless steel tubing, with  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch rear forks and stays. **Height of Frame:** 22, 24, or 26 inches. **Bearings:** Cones and cups are turned from tool-steel, carefully tempered, drawn to straw color, and highly polished. **Wheels:** 28 inches, front and rear. **Weight:** 23 pounds. **Wheel Base:** 43 inches. **Tread:**  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. **Front Fork:** Tubular steel, curved, special pattern crown, heavily nickeled, also tips. **Pedals:** Rat-trap, rubber, or combination rat-trap and rubber. **Rims:** Finest Plymouth wood. **Saddle:** Latest patterns Garford or option on several other similar high-grade saddles. **Sprocket Wheels:** Forged steel, detachable, accurately milled to fit chain. **Cranks:** Detachable, round steel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch throw. **Crank Axle:** Forged steel. **Spokes:** Tangent, butted ends, tied and full nickel-plated. **Handle Bar:** Adjustable, tubular steel, 13-16 inch diameter, 19 inches wide, hollow post, cork grips. **Tool Bag:** Black leather, with nickel-plated pump, oil can, wrench, screw-driver, and tire repair outfit. **Chain:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, Humber pattern, and adjustable by patented device. **Seat Post:** Hollow, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch solid top. **Gear:** 68 inches. **Finish:** Best jet black enamel, with all bright parts heavily nickeled on copper. **Tires:** Pneumatic,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, Morgan & Wright quick repair, Diamond single tube, New York single tube, Hartford single tube, or Vim.

# The FIREFLY

IS SWIFT, BEAUTIFUL, STRONG, A  
STRICTLY HIGH GRADE, NEW  
MODEL, \$100 WHEEL, FULLY  
GUARANTEED \* \* \* \* \*

It will be given FREE to every person who sends 40 new subscribers for THE LITERARY DIGEST at the regular price of \$3.00 each. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

The pleasure of riding a "Firefly" will be worth every effort and every minute of time expended in earning it. Hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls are now working for one

SEND YOUR NAME AT ONCE

to the address below for our letter of instructions and information about OUTFIT and methods of canvassing. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::



LADIES' "FIREFLY."—Specifications similar to those of gentleman's model, Dress Guards of noiseless, highly polished hardwood, mud and chain guards, laced so as to afford perfect protection for the skirts.

THE DIGEST BICYCLE DEPARTMENT, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

# The Literary Digest

## Lehigh Valley Railroad System.

### America's Cleanest Railroad.

THIS is an especially fine time of the year to travel, the fields now being in their brightest green, the forests clad in their new spring clothes, and every tree and bush arrayed in blossoms of varied hues—Nature's wedding season. Neither too hot nor too cold, making travel a joy at this time, especially if one goes over the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Every mile brings new charms from Nature's boundless resources, and it is but a few hours from leaving Buffalo on this road until you are safely landed in New York, passing through three States and a variety of scenery not to be surpassed on this continent, including plains, mountains, valleys, lake country, with full view of the twin queens—Cayuga and Seneca—and the finest farming lands, through hamlets and busy cities as well. They call it "the scenic route," but we think the Lehigh entitled also to distinction as

### AMERICA'S CLEANEST RAILROAD.

The cars are always scrupulously clean, and you can ride from the Bison City to the metropolis and arrive cleaner than you will be on most railroads after a ride of twenty miles.—*The Review*.

Route of the Black Diamond Express (Handsome Train in the World). Solid Vestibule Trains between New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago—via Niagara Falls. Scenery unequalled. Everything first-class. Dining-Car a la carte.

Send for printed matter and further particulars to

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED

## HEROES OF FAITH

Simple Studies in New Testament Greek.

First Work in Greek for Sunday-School Teachers and Older Scholars

### A NEW CHAUTAUQUA DEPARTURE

The "New Education in the Church" at Chautauqua has provided a beginners' manual entitled, "Heroes of Faith," by BURRIS A. JENKINS, D.B., based on the celebrated Eleventh Chapter of Hebrews.

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT urges all Chautauquans throughout the country, as well as other Bible students, to procure a copy at once.

8vo, 64 pp., price, 50 cents, paper edition; 75 cents, cloth, post-free.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,  
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

WIVES! HUSBANDS! SWEETHEARTS!

Dr. Talmage

—: IN :—

## "The Marriage Ring"

TELLS ALL ABOUT

The Choice of a Wife	Costume and Morals
Choice of a Husband	Plain Talk
Clandestine Marriages	Easy Divorce
Duties of Husbands to Wives	Motherhood
Duties of Wives to Husbands	Heredity
Boarding-house and Hotel Life vs. The Home	Paradise Women
	Influence of Sisters over Brothers
	Martyrs of the Kitchen
	The Old Folks' Visit.

"It is a wholesome book. It will carry a benediction into thousands of domestic circles."—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

"Thoroughly Christian and commonsense."—*Free Methodist*, Chicago.  
"We recommend it as 'good gift' to the married and those about to marry."—*Demorest's Magazine*, New York.

BEAUTIFULLY BOUND—A HANDSOME GIFT BOOK  
PRICE, \$1.00, POST-FREE

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

## WHAT Our Girls Ought to Know

By MARY J. STUDLEY, M.D.

Graduate, Resident Physician and Teacher of the Natural Sciences in the State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.; also Graduate of the Woman's Medical College, N. Y.

12mo, cloth, 261 pp., price \$1.00, post-paid.

The authoress, Mary J. Studley, M.D., was a physician of large practise and great success. Parents, Teachers, Clergymen and others, who have the education of girls, or who have occasion to address them in sermon or lecture, will find this book "crammed with usefulness."

"Every sensible mother will wish to place a book like this in her daughter's hands."—*School Journal*, New York.

"It derives its principal value from the fact that Dr. Studley was a firm believer in the possibility and duty of so regulating the details of every-day life as to secure and preserve physical health and vigor, and that such a course is essential as a foundation in the higher moral and intellectual development."—*Boston Woman's Journal*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,  
30 Lafayette Place, New York.